

## Cluverius briefs Abdul Meguid

CAIRO (AP) — A U.S. State Department official on Sunday briefed Foreign Minister Ezzat Abdul Meguid on the outcome of talks held in Israel between a U.S. envoy and senior Israeli officials. Wat Cluverius, senior adviser on Middle East peace to Richard Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, met with Mr. Abdul Meguid for two hours. Neither of them spoke to reporters after the meeting, Foreign Ministry officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said. Mr. Cluverius had discussed American efforts for peace in the Middle East and briefed the foreign minister on talks earlier this week between U.S. envoy Charles Hill and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. After those talks, Mr. Shamir has quoted as saying that they had discussed "other ideas than the international conference which I don't see as a means of advancing peace." Mr. Shamir strongly opposes the idea and advocates a regional "miniconference" to be attended by Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the United States. On Saturday, Mr. Mubarak rejected Mr. Shamir's alternative, saying Egypt would accept nothing short of an international conference involving the big powers.

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## King sends good wishes to Indonesia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable on Sunday to Indonesian President General Suharto congratulating him on the occasion of his country's Independence Day. The King wished President Suharto continuing good health and happiness and the Indonesian people further progress and prosperity.

## Sudan reports 40 starvation deaths

KHARTOUM (R) — Some 440 people have starved to death in Sudan's southern province of Bahir Al Ghazal, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported Sunday. The agency quoted Sultan Biew Tim, governor of the eastern area of Bahir Al Ghazal, reporting

## Blaze reported at Israeli army base

TEL AVIV (AP) — A fire swept through a military base in northern Israel Sunday sending sparks flying from a supply depot but apparently causing no damage or injuries, Israel's 10th news agency reported. The military command and police officials in the northern Galilee precinct refused to comment on the report. The agency said firefighters from three nearby towns extinguished the blaze at Rosh Pina, about 16 kilometres south of Israel's border with Lebanon, within 90 minutes.

## Tehran says Afghan forces killed Iranians

TEHRAN (R) — Iran said Sunday Afghan forces shelled an Iranian outpost and a customs building on their border last Friday, killing several Iranians. The Iranian news agency IRNA said two buildings in Taibad town in Khorasan province in northeast Iran were damaged by long-range artillery. Iranian border forces had been placed on alert to prevent further "aggression," it said. Afghanistan accused Iranian forces on Saturday of cross-border attacks on Friday.

## Malaysian diplomat's car attacked

STOCKHOLM (R) — A gunman pumped bullets into a Malaysian diplomat's car while it was parked in Stockholm's diplomatic quarter, police said Sunday. Inspector Rainer Axelrod said six bullets were fired into the empty car on Friday night as it stood in a space normally reserved for the Chilean charge d'affaires. No witnesses had been found and police had no clues to the identity of the gunman, he added.

## Meeting on Palestine to be held in Geneva

ALGIERS (R) — A conference of non-governmental groups will be held next month in Geneva under United Nations auspices to study the Palestinian question, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said Saturday. The official Algerian news agency APS said Mr. Arafat announced the conference after he arrived at the western Algerian town of Oran to review a passing-out parade of Palestinian cadets. It gave no details of the agenda or precise purpose of the conference or of those who would be invited to attend.

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## Rifai directs senior administrators to better their job performances

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Sunday unveiled a new government plan under which high-ranking officials working at autonomous government departments would face a restructuring of salaries and benefits with more emphasis on the job description, responsibilities and qualifications rather than the position.



Mr. Rifai told a meeting of more than 70 senior government officials at the under-secretary level and heads of departments that a specialised team was "currently working on the plan to define job qualifications, description and the respective financial allowances" of the concerned officials.

Mr. Rifai, who was speaking at the opening session of a four-day conference on the role of top-level management in administrative reforms in the Kingdom. The conference will discuss the concept of administrative development, and means of upgrading the Kingdom's civil service. A national draft project on this theme is expected to be one of the outcomes of the conference.

The new scheme announced by Mr. Rifai will be implemented "soon." It follows the guidelines

of the recently endorsed revised comprehensive Civil Service Regulation for 1987. Under the new regulation, senior government officials received salary increase plus special allowances.

Officials and observers said that the new government plan under consideration comes in line with recommendations issued by the Royal Commission for Administrative Reform (RCAR). One of the recommendations called for a new comprehensive order for civil service job classification and salaries.

The RCAR was set up in 1984 to study and evaluate the pros and cons of the civil service and related rules and regulations in a bid to draw from its positive assets and try to improve its functions.

The commission also made detailed studies on the nature of each of the government departments, the distribution of prerogatives and job procedures as well as the link between job classification on the one hand and training and promotions on the other hand.

The revised comprehensive civil servants regulation, Mr. Rifai said Sunday, "reflects the special attention the government is placing on these senior civil service positions."

The prime minister said that

(Continued on page 3)

## Aramco gas plant resumes exports after blast

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Normal exports resumed Sunday at a major Saudi gas plant damaged by explosions and a fire on Saturday, oil sources in the region said. They said ships had returned to berth at the offshore terminal of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) liquefaction plant at the eastern Saudi port of Ras Al Juaimah after a 24-hour delay.

Four people were injured when two explosions ripped through the plant, which processes half of Saudi Arabia's exports of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). An Aramco official said the fire started in an electricity substation close to gas lines in an isolated part of the plant. An investigation was underway to establish the cause but sabotage was considered unlikely.

"Everything has returned to normal and ships are back on berth," one oil source quoted by Reuters said. No delays in the plant's exports were expected, he added.

Ras Al Juaimah can process up to 150 million cubic feet of liquid natural gas a day, separating it into highly inflammable butane and propane for export mainly to Asian markets.

Saudi officials have denied early reports from sources in the kingdom that seven to 22 people were killed in Saturday's blast. The sources later said the deaths could not be confirmed.

Aramco employs thousands of Americans, but the State Department said in Washington no Americans were injured.

The plant is in the nation's eastern province, which has a large Shi'ite population that mostly Shi'ite Iran has been trying to woo.

Al Juaimah is near the main Saudi oil loading terminal at Ras Tanurah and about 32 kilometres northeast of Dhahran, capital of the eastern province.

The blast shook houses up to 28 kilometres away. Firefighters battled the blaze for six hours before bringing it under control. A shipping executive who lives about 32 kilometres from the complex said the blast was "like a faint earthquake." He insisted on anonymity. Other people said they heard two explosions.

## S. Arabia to reopen its Tehran embassy

LONDON (Agencies) — The top Saudi diplomat in Iran was quoted on Sunday as saying that his embassy, ransacked by protesters after Iranian pilgrims died in violence in Mecca on July 31, would reopen soon.

Iran would also return a diplomat injured in the protest, Charge d'Affaires Marawan Beshir Al Roumi told the London-based Saudi Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper in telephone interview from Tehran Sunday.

The diplomat, Mousaad Al Ghamdi, was hurt when he fell out a window as demonstrators took over the embassy, claiming that Saudi Arabia was responsible for the Mecca violence in which hundreds of people, mostly Iranians, were killed.

"His physical condition is improving, but his psychological state is very bad," said Mr. Roumi. He added that Tehran would also allow the families of the 12 Saudi diplomats in Iran to return to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia said earlier that all but one of its diplomats had been freed after the embassy occupation and demanded his release.

Mr. Roumi said: "Saudi Arabia from its side will not sever relations with Iran... all that the

kingdom hopes for is that things return to normal between the two states and that Iranian pilgrims follow the rules."

A senior Iranian official claimed meanwhile that Saudi Arabia was refusing to hand over the bodies of at least 90 Iranians killed in the Mecca clashes because they bear bullet wounds.

Dr. Vahid Dastgerdi, head of the Iranian Red Cross, told a news conference 322 Iranians died in the violence near the Grand Mosque in the Holy City. "More than 230 bodies of Iranians have arrived so far and another 90 bodies are still being kept by the Saudi Arabian government," he said.

"They are withholding the return of the 90 bodies because they died of bullet wounds," Dr. Dastgerdi said. "Another 40 to 50 Iranians are also missing."

The Saudi government denies that any shots were fired during the July 31 violence. It said 275 Iranians were among 402 who died.

Dr. Dastgerdi said initial reports in Tehran put the figure of Iranian dead at more than 600 but this had been revised downward because of clearer reports from Mecca.

## Divided Israeli cabinet postpones vote on Lavi

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli cabinet postponed a critical decision Sunday on whether to scrap development of the Lavi fighter plane, a project that is heavily financed and opposed by the United States.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who supports the project, sought the delay at a seven-hour meeting after it became clear that a majority of 24 ministers would vote it down, officials said.

Mr. Shamir, head of the right-wing Likud bloc, said halting the seven-year-old project would "do harm to national morale and many will see this as a tragedy," Israel Television reported.

Mr. Shamir's appeal drew immediate criticism from ministers opposed to the over-budget project.

"I believe a decision should have been taken," the defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, told reporters after the meeting. He also said a majority of 13 ministers would have voted against the plane.

"I don't see what kind of hocus

focus we're going to come up with" to obtain additional funds needed to develop the Lavi, Mr. Rabin added.

But Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said he supported a delay, telling reporters, this is not a decision to take with a quick nod. We have to bust our heads on this question one more time."

Ministers said the cabinet would again discuss and possibly vote on the matter in two weeks.

The cabinet discussion took place a week after U.S. secretary of State George Shultz urged Israeli leaders to scrap the Lavi, citing concern for Israel's "security" and a limited U.S. budget.

The United States has earmarked an annual \$500 million on the project since 1980.

But a congressional report published in January predicted the plane would cost the U.S. government an annual \$1.4 billion until the year 2000.

U.S. officials have promised "sweeteners" if Israel decides to

(Continued on page 3)

## Israeli soldiers wound 3 Arab protesters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and wounded three Palestinians during anti-Israeli protests in Nabhus in the occupied West Bank.

A spokesman for the Israeli army said soldiers shot a protester in the head on Friday night as he was about to throw a petrol bomb. The soldiers were searching the narrow alleys of Nabhus after another bomb was thrown at them.

A nearby Balata refugee camp, two Palestinian demonstrators were wounded when a group of demonstrators ignored warning shots and threw stones and bottles, the spokesman said.

The Palestine Press Service, which monitors news in the occupied territories, identified the victims as Ahmad Al Masri and Abdul Rahim Abu Rialeh.

In the incident Friday in Nabhus, 60 kilometres north of Jerusalem, the victim was identified as Mahmud Al Kakhana, 20.

Mr. Kakhana was booked up to a respirator but in stable condition Sunday at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, said a hospital spokeswoman.

A military official said the Israeli army was also investigating complaints by two Israelis that they were beaten by a Palestinian at a market near Nabhus on Sunday.

According to the official, one of the Israelis suffered facial injuries after a Palestinian in the city beat them with a club as they were shopping.

## Katyusha attack reported

In another incident, Katyusha rockets hit northern Israel and the Israeli-created "security zone" in South Lebanon over the weekend but caused no casualties, Israeli sources said in Tel Aviv.

The Soviet-designed rockets were fired from outside the zone set up in Lebanon by Israel when most of its troops withdrew from that country in 1985, the sources said.

The missile attack, in which some property was slightly damaged, was made on Saturday but military censors banned reports until Sunday.

Saturday's rocket attack was the third in the past week. The latest wave ended more than three months of calm since the last Katyusha attack on May 6.

That attack was followed by an Israeli air raid on Palestinian camps near the Lebanese port of Sidon, which Lebanese security sources said killed at least seven people.

## 24 more miners hurt in continuing S. African strike

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Clashes between black miners and security guards in South Africa's biggest industrial strike have injured 24 more workers, a mining company said Sunday.

With violence rising in the week-old stoppage by about 300,000 gold and coal miners, leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) met Sunday to discuss tactics against what the union sees as increasingly harsh efforts by management to break the strike.

At least 250 miners have been injured in the strike, which pits South Africa's biggest trade union against the powerful white-run mining houses on which the South African economy depends.

The latest incident occurred at Vaal Reef gold mine southwest of Johannesburg when security guards entered a miners' hostel to investigate reports that hostages were being held, according to a statement by Anglo American Corporation, which owns the mine.

The guards fired teargas and rubber bullets after they were repeatedly attacked by a crowd and three of the 24 injured strikers were admitted to hospital, the statement said.

"In a search of the hostel, no

## Iraqis pound Iranian oilfields

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes bombed two oil fields in southwest Iran on Sunday, and the Baghdad military command said "punishing" strikes would continue until Iran formally accepts a U.N. call for a ceasefire in the almost seven-year-old war.

The strikes, the second in a week against Iranian oil installations, signalled a stepped-up Iraqi campaign against Iran's economic lifeline after a lull since a July 20 Security Council ceasefire resolution, which Iraq endorsed but Iran neither rejected nor accepted.

Iran said an Iraqi air raid on an industrial unit in the southern province of Khuzistan on Sunday injured several workers and inflicted damage. Tehran Radio reported. The radio gave no other details.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Sunday that at least 1,000 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded when Iraqi forces attempted to retake an Iraqi border height near Sardasht in northern mountainous Kurdistan region.

An Iraqi tank company was

routed, a helicopter gunship was shot down, and dozens of light and heavy vehicles were destroyed in the failed assault on the Bofat height that began early Saturday, reported IRNA.

An Iraqi military spokesman denied any Iraqi aircraft was downed on Saturday, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

A communique issued Sunday by the Iraqi military command said Iraqi jets attacked at mid-morning pumping stations at oil fields No. 1 and No. 2 in Ahvaz, capital of oil-rich Khuzistan province, INA reported.

The raiding jets penetrated through Iranian anti-aircraft defences, scored on their targets, "where explosions erupted, tongues of flame billowed and clouds of smoke covered the area," it said.

The communique said the attack was staged because of Iran's rejection of the world community's appeal for peace in the war.

The Ahvaz raid was the second by Iraqi planes on Iranian oil installations since before the resolution was passed. Iraqi jets attacked the Tabriz

oil refineries in northern Iran and five other oil sites in central and southern Iran on Aug. 10, shattering a 25-day lull in air raids on economic targets.

Iran has repeatedly threatened to retaliate for Iraqi raids on economic targets and to begin attacking shipping in the Gulf if Baghdad resumes strikes on Iranian tankers.

Sunday's Iraqi communique said Iraq would continue its attacks until Iran responded positively to the U.N. resolution.

"We will continue our blows and will not lift our hands from them (Iranians) unless they officially and clearly respond to the appeal of peace," it said.

"This measure (raid) was within the framework of the practical embodiment of our people's will of punishing the Iranian regime... and dealing devastating blows to the mainstays of the aggression," said the communique.

It warned: "There won't be an excuse that would lift our hands off them unless they respond in a clear, formal and documented way to the call for peace by the international community."

## U.S. anti-mine force arrives in Gulf amid new Iranian threats

UAE detonates mines • Fujairah still unsafe

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — An American minesweeping task force exercised in the Gulf on Sunday as Iran said it had also started hunting for mines.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) army units exploded two mines just outside the Gulf but port officials said the main anchorage there remained unsafe.

The U.S. warship Guadalcanal, with minesweeping helicopters on board, was anchored 50 kilometres northwest of Bahrain, British ITN television reporter Brent Sadler told Reuters by radio-telephone from a boat a kilometre away.

Its arrival could signal the return voyage down the Gulf of a second convoy of U.S.-flag Kuwaiti and U.S. warships from Kuwait within the next 24 hours, shipping sources said.

Sea Stallion helicopters were circling the Guadalcanal, flying less than 15 kilometres above the water in an apparent visual search for mines, Sadler said.

Iran said it began minesweeping in the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman but warned it "could produce mines like seeds" to cut off oil exports from the Gulf, Tehran Radio reported.

Reuters photographer Ulli Michel saw the frigate Protet, one of a four-ship French task force led by the carrier Clemenceau, 25 kilometres off the UAE port of Fujairah as he flew over the area.

Local divers and patrol boats searched coastal waters of the

Gulf of Oman for five men feared dead in a mine explosion that destroyed their small vessel, the Anita. An injured Indian had died earlier.

The busy anchorage off Fujairah has been closed to boats and one shipping source said Sunday the area was "totally empty." Two mines were detonated Sunday by mine-clearing crews.

The Guadalcanal, designed for marine amphibious assault operations, was on another mission when it was diverted to the Gulf on an emergency basis after mines threatened to disrupt the United States' plan for protecting Kuwaiti oil tankers.

The Guadalcanal picked up eight RH-53D Sea Stallion helicopters equipped for minesweeping duty at the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, but its arrival was then delayed, the navy said, by an electrical breakdown that forced its return there.

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington, William W. Miller, said he had no report on the Guadalcanal's location. He had said on Friday that it was in the Indian Ocean, but gave no precise location.

The carrier arrived as three tankers in Kuwait were poised for their return trip down the Gulf under U.S. flags and naval escort. The last of the three, the 46,723-tonne Gas King, completed taking on cargo late Saturday.

Witnesses quoted by AP said the three were moored off the Al Ahmadi terminal, with crews on

board and engines idling, indicating they could depart whenever the U.S. navy gave the word. The navy's warships were to meet the convoy outside Kuwaiti waters for the 880-kilometre trip down the dangerous waterway.

Iran, which accuses Kuwait of supporting Iraq in the war, has threatened to attack the convoys and is blamed by the United States for the recent rash of mines in area waters.

The Sea Stallion minesweepers, last used in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez in 1984, drag sonar buoys and sleds with explosive charges through the water to locate mines and break their anchor cables. The mines then rise to the surface where they are exploded by gunfire.

The 11,000-tonne Guadalcanal, which immediately became the biggest warship in the Gulf, was accompanied by the guided missile frigate Klakring, a member of the navy's nine-ship Middle East force.

Pentagon sources said earlier that several U.S. army helicopter gunships equipped with a variety of sensors and machine guns were being assigned to the Gulf as support for the minesweeping force.

The carrier had originally sailed from the United States in June with a complement of several hundred combat-equipped marines, to take part in "Operation Bright Star," a combined

(Continued on page 3)

## Colombo on high alert against mass protests over peace pact

COLOMBO (R) — Thousands of police, are to be moved into Colombo and troops put on alert after intelligence reports warned on planned mass protests against Sri Lanka's ethnic peace accord, police said Sunday.

A spokesman said that according to the reports an outlawed Marxist group planned the protests against the July 29 peace accord which was previously scheduled to be presented to parliament on Tuesday.

"Though its presentation to parliament has now been postponed to late September or early October, we are not taking chances," he said.

The spokesman said thousands of police would move into Colombo and its suburbs on Monday to guard key government installations. Troops have been put on standby and will be mobilised in an emergency.

The peace plan brokered by India ended a bloody four-year battle for an independent homeland by Tamil guerrillas but sparked widespread protests, mainly from majority Sinhalese. At least 70 people were killed and government property was torched in the rioting.

Peace pact expected to hold despite hurdles, page 4

## DR. TAREK SUHEIMAT INTERNIST AND NEPHROLOGIST

Ex-chairman of the Department of Medicine and head of Kidney Disease Section at the King Hussein Medical Centre, announces the opening of his private practice clinic near Khalidi Hospital, Jabal Amman, as from 15th August 1987.

Hours: 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., 4-6 p.m.

Tel. Clinic: 648933



# U.K. firm reportedly offered Iran oil deal for hostages

LONDON (AP) — Iran has been offered a refinery in West Germany for its crude oil if it helps to free 26 Western hostages seized in Lebanon, London's Sunday Express reported.

The newspaper, in a Paris story citing unidentified French intelligence sources, said the deal was offered by Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of the British Lohr Oil Conglomerate, and Sir Edward Du Cann, the company's chairman and a former Conservative Party lawmaker, during a three-day visit to Tehran. Dates of the visit were not printed.

The report stressed the purpose of the deal was to free the hostages. It said the Lohr offer involved the purchase of an oil refinery in West Germany that would be a "valuable outlet for Iranian oil supplies." It did not give the location of the plant or say why Iran would need such an outlet.

Iran's oil terminals in the Gulf

have been the target of sustained air raids by Iraq, in the 7-year-old Gulf war.

The weekly quoted Mr. Rowland as saying he was "delighted" with his visit to Tehran but refusing further comment. It said Sir Edward would only say: "We went there as British businessmen and were well received."

Lourb chief executive Paul Spicer was quoted as saying: "This is not something we would wish to discuss with anybody."

After the story appeared, Britain's domestic Press Association news agency reported there was speculation Mr. Rowland and Sir Edward were "trying to do a deal with Iran under which Iranian crude oil would be shipped to Europe in exchange for Lohr

commodities."

The Sunday Express said French officials suspect Mr. Rowland and Sir Edward of acting as go-betweens for the British government. But a Foreign Office spokesman speaking on condition of anonymity told the Associated Press the two businessmen had not discussed their visit with the department.

"The British government has made clear repeatedly that under no circumstances will they do any deal with terrorists," the spokesman said. "We will make no substantive concessions to terrorists and will not do deals to secure the release of hostages."

Among the foreigners missing and presumed kidnapped in Lebanon are Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy who disappeared in Beirut on Jan. 20 while on a mission to try to secure the release of hostages.

The other missing 25 foreigners

in Lebanon include two Britons, nine Americans, six Frenchmen, two West Germans, an Irishman, an Italian, a South Korean, an Indian and two unidentified men.

The longest held foreign hostage in Lebanon is Terry Anderson, 39, the chief Middle East correspondent for AP. He was abducted on March 16, 1985.

The Foreign Office spokesman said: "We have had no involvement in any negotiations to free Terry Waite or any other British or other hostages in the Middle East."

Mr. Rowland, 70, a former London railroad station porter, is reportedly worth about \$160 million. He built Lohr from a small trading firm operating mainly in Africa into a worldwide business of 800 companies and offices in more than 80 countries, engaged in mining, ranching, real estate, vehicle distribution, newspapers, manufacturing and distilling.

## Egypt blames 'foreign countries' for attacks

CAIRO (AP) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr said Sunday that "foreign countries and regimes" were responsible for instigating Muslim extremists in the failed assassination attempt of a former cabinet minister.

Mr. Badr, addressing the annual meeting of Egyptian patriots, said one police officer was killed and six were wounded Saturday in a shootout with three suspects in a failed attempt to assassinate former Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail.

The attempt against Mr. Ismail Thursday was the second by Muslim extremists to kill a former interior minister. On May 6, gunman seriously wounded Mr. Hassan Abu Basma, Mr. Ismail's successor. Both ministers were responsible for crackdowns on Muslim extremists while they were in the cabinet.

"There was an assassination attempt conducted by a group helped by a Muslim extremist group," Mr. Badr said.

## Reagan 'can't be blamed' for being in the dark over Iran-contra affair

By Terence Hunt  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Back at the start of the Iran-contra hearings, White House officials were worried there were two likely outcomes, both of them bad for President Reagan.

One prospect was that testimony would show Mr. Reagan ran a loose ship and just didn't know about what was happening. The other possibility — even worse — was that someone would claim he did know about the diversion of Iran arms-sales money.

But a third scenario developed as former White House aides Oliver North and John Poindexter testified about withholding information from Mr. Reagan, lying, destroying documents and concocting cover-up stories.

Given the picture that Col. North and Adm. Poindexter painted of themselves, you couldn't blame Mr. Reagan for not knowing, according to this view.

Private polls taken by the White House show a dramatic change in public opinion about whether it was Mr. Reagan or his National Security Council (NSC)

staff that was responsible for the Iran-contra mess.

Last March, the polls showed that 53 per cent of the people held Mr. Reagan accountable, while 30 per cent held the NSC responsible, according to a source familiar with the survey. After the hearings were over, those numbers were almost reversed, with 48 per cent blaming the NSC and 33 per cent blaming the president.

In a nationally broadcast speech last week, Mr. Reagan capitalised on the description painted at the hearings, calling the whole Iran-contra affair a saga of "lies, leaks, divisions and mistakes."

He said he was the one who was "ultimately accountable to the American people."

"We can build in every precaution known to the world. We can design the best system ever devised by man, but in the end people are going to have to run it. And we will never be free of human hopes, weaknesses and enthusiasms," Mr. Reagan said.

Presumably, he did not want people to think he was talking about himself in terms of weaknesses and enthusiasms.

However, it was clear from the congressional testimony that Mr.

Reagan himself encouraged his aides to find a way around congressional restrictions on helping the contra rebels, and it was Mr. Reagan who withheld information about the Iran arms deal from Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Mr. Reagan, in his speech, said that Col. North and Adm. Poindexter, in orchestrating the diversion, "believed they were doing what I would have wanted done — keeping the democratic resistance alive in Nicaragua."

"I believed then and I believe now in preventing the Soviets from establishing a beachhead in Central America," Mr. Reagan added.

While accepting blame for the whole affair, Mr. Reagan made clear that he felt Adm. Poindexter failed him by not telling him about the diversion.

"The admiral testified he wanted to protect me. Yet no president should ever be protected from the truth," Mr. Reagan said. "No operation is so secret that it must be kept from the commander in chief. I had the right, the obligation, to make my own decision."

## U.S., Libya planned talks after raids — report

NEW YORK (R) — Just a month after the Libya bombing last year, Oliver North and other U.S. officials made plans to meet secretly with a Libyan security official, the New York Times reported Sunday.

Quoting government documents and the Libyan official, Hossaini Al Homadi, the Times said the session was cancelled at the last minute after U.S. officials led by former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane went to Iran but failed to free American hostages.

The newspaper said that in the last two years there have been repeated suggestions that the White House was secretly dealing with Muammar Qaddafi while its stated policy was to isolate the Libyan leader.

The Times said Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian middleman who had set up the McFarlane visit, also arranged

the visit with Homadi, who claimed to be Libya's number two official and said he wanted better relations with Washington.

It said Mr. Ghorbanifar said Mr. Homadi wanted to meet with Col. North, the former White House aide who was a central figure in U.S. arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

U.S. just bombed the Libyan capital, Tripoli, on April 14, 1986.

The next month, Mr. Ghorbanifar proposed the meeting, which was supported by Col. North, former National Security Adviser John Poindexter and Amir Nir, the chief Israeli contact in the Iran affair, the Times said.

It said the late William Casey, then head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) also knew of the meeting, according to a note sent by Col. North to Adm.

Poindexter.

The State Department meanwhile was publicly pursuing a hard-line anti-Libyan policy.

In a memo to Adm. Poindexter, Col. North said Mr. Homadi saw himself as Col. Qaddafi's successor and was willing to end Libyan-sponsored terrorism.

The memo said: "Homadi is willing to come to any point in Europe to meet with North or other appropriate officials. Homadi is willing to deliver three things — no more attacks against U.S. work out schedule to get terrorists out of Libya to transfer business contacts from East Bloc to West. In return, Homadi wants to settle misunderstandings between Libya and U.S. to include some kind of mutual public expressions."

The Times said the meeting was cancelled after Mr. McFarlane's mission to Tehran collapsed.

## Survivors talk of confusion after Fujairah boat hits mine

FUJAIRAH, United Arab Emirates (R) — The last minutes of a merchant supply boat, blown up by a mine in the Gulf of Oman, were described by dazed survivors from their hospital beds.

The 156-foot (45-metre) Anita was ferrying seamen to the tanker World Brazil anchored 23 miles off Fujairah when it hit the mine and quickly sank.

Of the 11 seamen on board, only five are known to have survived. The Indian chief engineer was killed and five people including British Captain Terry Blackburn were missing in rough seas.

The survivors — three South Koreans and two Indians — spoke of an explosion, followed by confusion as they jumped into the sea. They were picked up by rescue boats which reached the scene in about 20 minutes.

Korean Third Engineer Lee Won Ku, 46, told Reuters he had heard a loud noise at the ship's bow followed by a big explosion. "I did not know anything else until I found myself here," he said.

Indian cook Haider Ali, 39, said: "I heard a big explosion which threw me back six metres. I was lucky because I found a life jacket and took it and jumped into the sea immediately."

Qim Jong Weon, 35, an officer going to join the World Brazil, said: "I was sitting down thinking about my wife and children in Korea when a huge explosion ripped the boat."

"I ran and made a distress call and then turned to pick up the life jacket but the cabinet was damaged and it was impossible to open."

## Khamenei: Iran can strike at foreign fleets in Gulf

LONDON (Agencies) — Iran's president said his country used its ability to strike at foreign fleets in the Gulf then none of the foreign powers there would remain, Tehran Radio has reported.

The report, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), quoted a speech Saturday by President Ali Khamenei to a rally at Mashhad in north east Iran.

Mr. Khamenei said: "The Islamic Republic (Iran) has the necessary facilities to deal blows against the fleets of aggressor foreign powers in the Gulf."

"If our facilities are really utilised, none of the fleets that have come to the Gulf would remain."

"If America and her allies enter the scene and there is bloodshed, they should know that they will not be safe from the repeated blows of our people forever," he added.

The radio report came on the day a supply ship was blown to pieces by a mine off the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah, a main staging post for vessels plying the Gulf. Only five of the 11 people on board were known to have survived.

The 156-foot (45-metre) Anita was the sixth vessel to hit a mine in or near the Gulf in the past three months. Washington has accused Iran of planting the mines. Tehran has blamed the United States and its regional allies.

The U.S. Navy, fearing the mines could threaten its escort of American-flag Kuwaiti tankers, has minesweeping helicopters on the way to the Gulf. Britain and France are also sending minesweepers to the region to protect their shipping.

Iran has denounced the moves Iran has sent a naval force to conduct minesweeping operations in the Gulf of Oman.

U.S. officials fear Iran is planning guerrilla attacks on U.S. embassies, apparently to retaliate for stepped-up American involvement in the Gulf.

"The Iranian threat to our embassies is the most serious that we have ever seen developing," said Robert Lamb, head of the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

Mr. Lamb said that Iranian agents, some of them accredited diplomats, had been "casing" the outside of American embassies in several countries to find places vulnerable to attack.

State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman said U.S. facilities had been told to take appropriate precautions.

"Iran certainly has been stepping up its extremist rhetoric against the United States and has shown a past willingness to engage in terrorist attacks," she said.

The Los Angeles Times quoted another Reagan administration official as saying U.S. bases were also being targeted and the pro-Tehran Lebanese fundamentalist group Hizbollah was trying to "thicken its network" of guerrillas.

President Reagan vowed to stand up to Iranian threats and respect U.S. commitments in the Gulf, despite what he called attempts by Iran to intimidate its neighbours.

In a weekly radio address from his ranch near Santa Barbara, California, the president said the United States would not permit "extremists to set the agenda or coerce their neighbours."

Mr. Reagan said: "We have to show that efforts of intimidation, like Iranian threats against Kuwait and other non-belligerent states in the Gulf, do not work."

The United States has blamed Iran for planting mines in and around the Gulf that have damaged three ships since the escort operation began.

Iran, however, has said the United States planted the mine that blew a hole on Monday in the U.S.-operated, Panama-registered Texaco Caribbean, which was carrying a load of Iranian oil in the Gulf of Oman.

Mr. Lamb said the United States was better prepared to deal with a threat from Iran now than in the past because of better security measures and intelligence.

Washington is ready to use "state-of-the-art technology" to prevent any harm to its diplomatic premises and other overseas facilities, he said.

In Moscow, a Soviet newspaper said Saturday that the U.S. decision to escort Kuwaiti ships through the Gulf was motivated by a longstanding desire to take control of the strategic region.

The report used some of the harshest language among a series of similar dispatches in Soviet media in recent days. The Soviet Union, which also has ships in the waterway, has called for the removal of all foreign vessels.

"The history of U.S. policy in this region of the past 40 years shows the Gulf and the oil-rich Middle and Near East have become an object of striving for United States' ruling circles," the daily Selskaya Zhizn reported.

It said American leaders sought "to command and give orders here as if it were their own

freedom."

The newspaper noted some analysts also speculated that U.S. President Ronald Reagan was engineering the Gulf crisis to give him a chance to deliver a retaliatory strike at Iran and thus repair political damage caused by the revelation of secret U.S. arms sales to Tehran.

Some American politicians sought to justify U.S. military action in the Gulf by warning of "the danger of the Gulf being turned into a Soviet lake," the newspaper said.

Meanwhile a British newspaper said the Sultan of Oman had agreed to provide limited basing facilities for Britain's four-ship minesweeping force which is due to leave for the Gulf next week.

British officials declined to comment on the report in early editions of the Sunday Telegraph which also says warships of Britain's Armilla Patrol could use Omani ports. The patrol accompanies British-registered merchant ships up the Gulf as far as Bahrain.

"We are in touch with a number of states in the region about the operations of the Armilla Patrol, but our discussions are confidential," a British Foreign Office spokesman told Reuters.

The newspaper, which quotes Omani military sources for its report, said British naval auxiliary vessels supporting the minesweeping force and the Armilla Patrol would be welcome in Omani ports.

But Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said turned down requests for the minesweepers to be based in Oman, the report said.

The minesweepers are due to leave the Scottish port of Rosyth for the Gulf on Tuesday.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

18:30 Koran  
18:35 Programme review  
18:45 Cartoons and children programmes  
18:50 Children's Scientific programme  
19:00 Silver Spoons  
19:10 The Wonderful World of Magic  
19:20 Arabic series  
19:30 Local cultural debate  
19:40 Message from Oman  
19:50 Local programme  
20:00 Programme review  
20:10 News in Arabic  
20:20 Arabic Series  
20:30 Tourism in Jordan  
20:40 Arab Scholars  
20:50 News Summary in Arabic  
21:00 Religious talk and close down

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Rue Cornot  
18:10 La Cuisine de Monde  
18:20 News in French  
18:30 Sport magazine (French)  
18:40 News in Hebrew  
19:00 Beyond 2000  
19:10 News in Arabic  
19:20 Thrill  
19:30 Mussolini  
19:40 News in English  
19:50 Bird of Prey (new drama)  
20:10 Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
A party on 860 KHz. SW  
Tel. 77111-19

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 Newsdesk  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
08:45 Just a Minute  
09:00 Follow the Wind  
09:30 News Summary  
09:45 Pop Session  
10:00 News Summary  
10:15 Pop Session Contd.  
10:30 News Bulletin  
10:40 Piano Magic  
10:50 Concert Hour  
11:00 News Summary  
11:15 Old Favourites  
11:30 News Music  
11:40 Pop Session  
11:50 News Summary  
12:00 Sports Roundup  
12:10 Music  
12:30 News Desk  
12:40 Date with a Star  
12:50 Evening Show  
13:00 News Summary  
13:15 Evening Show Contd.

22:00 News Summary  
22:05 Evening Show Continued  
22:30 News Summary  
22:45 Evening Show Continued  
23:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Madame Bovary  
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Waveguide  
08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours  
News Summary 08:30 Nature  
08:45 Recording of the Week  
09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 The Struggle for  
Indonesian Independence 10:00 World  
News 10:05 24 Hours News Summary  
10:30 Half-Hour Drama: Persuasion  
11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections  
11:15 Culture in Jordan 11:20 24 Hours  
11:30 British Press Review 12:15 Good  
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Ahead 12:45 Peetles' Choice 13:00  
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13:15 The Struggle for Indonesian Independence 13:30 The  
Vintage Chart Show 14:00 World News  
14:05 News About Britain 14:15 Char-  
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14:30 Radio Newswatch 15:15 Brain of  
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World News 16:05 24 Hours: News  
Summary 16:30 Gold and Silver 17:00  
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21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Promenade  
Concert 22:30 Stock Market Report  
24:00 News Summary 24:30 Music U.K.  
01:15 Frontier 01:30 Vintage Chart  
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VOICE OF AMERICA  
MW 1260 & SW 720, 955, 1170,  
1195 & 1210 KHz

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## King condoles Ammarin family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday deputed Karak Governor Salem Al Qudab to convey his condolences to Ammarin family in Karak on the death of Salameh Ammarin, father of deputy Dr. Nazih Ammarin.

## WHO delegation leaves Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A World Health Organisation (WHO) delegation Sunday left Amman after a five-day visit to Jordan during which they met with Health Minister Zaid Hamzeb and examined programmes and measures taken by the ministry to combat AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). The delegation expressed their satisfaction with the preventive measures which the ministry is taking in cooperation with the other health sectors in the Kingdom and paid tribute to the cooperation shown by the various media and information organisations to educate people and promote their health awareness of AIDS. The WHO delegation considered Jordan's preventive programme against AIDS as one of the best programmes in the region and an example that should be followed. It was also agreed that WHO extend financial and technical support to the programme.

## CRD registration figures finalised

AMMAN (J.T.) — The total number of Jordanians registered with the Civil Registration Department (CRD) reached 3,704,000 by the end of last June, of whom 1,910,000 are males and the rest are females, according to the director of the Department of Statistics, Mr. Adnan Meirza. Mr. Meirza said in the first six months of this year, the department issued 4,775 family registration books, 7,720 identity cards, 1,713 death certificates and 33,890 birth certificates in the Amman area. The department also issued 4,871 marriage certificates and registered 431 cases of divorce in the Amman region during the same period, he said.

## U.S. archaeological team ends work

KARAK (Petra) — An American archaeological team has completed excavations at an ancient Roman site in the Lejoun region, according to Mr. Nabil Baqa'in, director of the Department of Antiquities in Karak. Mr. Baqa'in said the American team, who worked in cooperation with the department, ended two months of work designed to unearth artefacts in the Lejoun area. He said the team had worked for three months earlier on the same site.

## Minister appoints new Irbid chairman

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yusef Hamdan Al Jaber has appointed Mutaseem Al Abbini as chairman of Al Huson's municipal council in Irbid region. Mr. Abbini, who is also assistant to Irbid's Governor Akram Al Naser will supervise the municipal elections which will be held in Huson on Nov. 25. The ministry of municipal affairs said municipal elections in Umm Al Basatin in the Amman area will be held Sept. 12. At least 1,150 voters will take part in the elections.

## Yarmouk announces evening registration

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University recently announced it will begin accepting applications from students wishing to enroll for evening classes in the 1987-1988 academic year. Students in the evening classes should have no less than 65 per cent in tawjihi results and should have finished their military training as conscripts or have been exempted from that service. They should also have reached 25 years of age and have completed their secondary education at least two years ago.

## 39,682 apply for university study

AMMAN (J.T.) — The four Jordanian universities have received a total of 39,682 applications from students wishing to enroll at their different faculties for the 1987-1988 academic year which begins in October.

Mr. Qafan Al Momani, director of the admission and registration department at Mu'ta University near Karak in southern Jordan said a total of 2,500 students have applied to enroll at the civilian wing of the university while 6,000 others applied for places at the military wing.

The directors of the departments of registration and admission at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University had announced earlier that they received a total of 26,600 applications, 15,000 for the former.

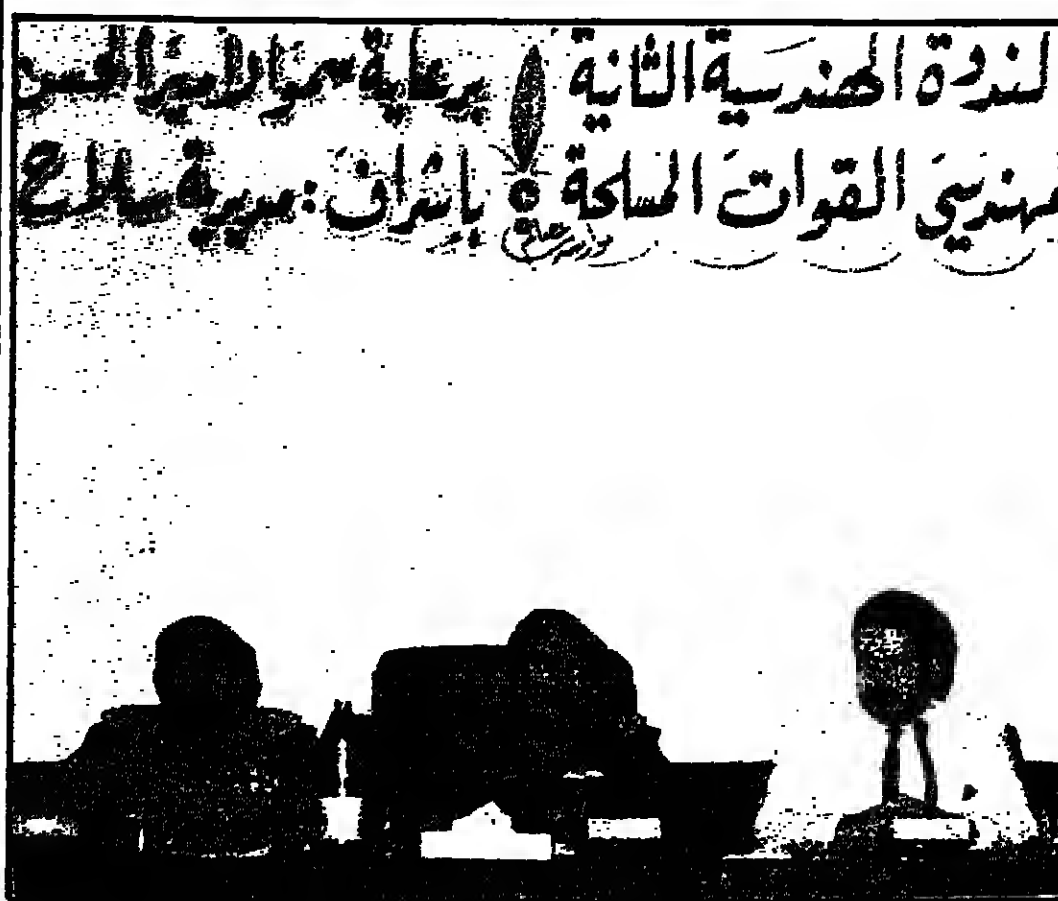
The Council of Higher Education (CHE) had earlier announced that the number of students to be accepted at various faculties in all four universities would not exceed 7,000.

The CHE also said that students with 85 per cent on the tawjihi examination at the end of their secondary school education can study medicine and those with 80 per cent can enroll in engineering, while those who passed the tawjihi examination with a 65 per cent can apply for other subjects at universities in Jordan and abroad.

It also ruled that students with less than the required average will not have their degrees endorsed or given an equivalence to Jordanian university degrees upon their return to Jordan from studies abroad.

Minister of Higher Education, Dr. Nassereddine Al Assad last week spoke at a press conference and explained the ministry was required to give a fair chance to all students here and abroad.

Dr. Assad said that Jordanian universities are expected to absorb 1,000 more students this year, and announced that plans were under way to allow students who finish their courses at the country's community colleges to be admitted to local universities to complete their university degrees, provided they meet the requirements of the universities.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan addresses the opening session Sunday of a seminar on engineering sponsored by the Jordanian Armed Forces. In his speech, the Crown Prince highlighted

the need for qualified engineers to aid in national development. He also stressed the role of the Armed Forces in carrying out such development (Petra photo).

## Armed Forces has important role in development — Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan took part Sunday in the closing session of a five-day seminar on engineering organised by the Jordanian Armed Forces.

In a brief speech to the participants, Prince Hassan underlined the importance of engineering seminars which, he said, help to create employment.

He said that the Armed Forces

can contribute to the development of infrastructure in the country and can help promote intellectual creativity.

The commander of the engineering corps also addressed the session and reviewed the major subjects that were debated at the seminar.

The seminar, which opened last Wednesday and was organised in cooperation with the

Royal Scientific Society (RSSI), is designed to promote the exchange of information and expertise about engineering in Jordan and to stimulate new ideas and proposals for its development.

Senior army officers and representatives of the RSS were present at the final session of the seminar which was held under Prince Hassan's patronage.

## Husseini calls for improved postal service

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Muhieddine Al Husseini on Sunday called on communication directors throughout the Kingdom to examine postal services offered in Jordan and find ways to improve performance.

The minister spoke during a meeting which he chaired for the directors of communications in the various governorates and dis-

tricts in the Kingdom. The purpose of the meeting was to review ways of improving the performance of postal services and to raise the standard of postal services to the public.

Mr. Husseini stressed that let-

ters should be delivered as soon as possible and on a regular basis. The minister announced that the ministry has started a comprehensive study aimed at giving directors of communication more

powers to take initiatives and improve postal services within the framework of governmental decentralisation.

It was also decided during the meeting to adopt a new course of action for postal offices and to conduct a study on conditions of post offices throughout the country, with emphasis on solving problems which impede the work of the offices.

## New deputy to work for district, country

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — Newly-elected deputy for the northern Badia constituency Nawaf Saud Al Qadi, has vowed to serve his region's inhabitants, his King and nation.

Speaking shortly after the announcement of the results of the Saturday by-election which made him a deputy in the Lower House of Parliament, Mr. Qadi said the Badia constituency continues in witness the implementation of various development projects.

The government gives Mafraq Governorate special attention for the development of its various sectors of which the northern Badia region is an essential part, and "I will join in the efforts to enhance the government's endeavours," Mr. Qadi said.

Mr. Qadi, who won 3,929 votes in the by-election, is the son of the late Sheikh Saud Al Qadi, who passed away earlier this year after serving for more than 30 years as member of the Lower House of Parliament.

According to Mafraq Governor Fayez Abbadi, who announced the result after a 12 hour voting session, only 54 per cent of the electorate turned out to vote. This represents some 8,457 of a total eligible number of 15,812 voters.



Nawaf Saud Al Qadi

Mr. Abbadi said Mr. Mohammad Muarar received 2,720 votes, Mr. Abadi Sumairan received 828 votes, Mr. Sitan Al Madi, 517 and Mr. Hassan Al Qawameh 452 votes.

The original number of candidates was eight at the start of the election campaign, but later three of them announced their withdrawal from the race.

A total of 27 polling centres were assigned for the voters who turned out in greater numbers at the early stage of the election, according to officials. According to Mr. Abbadi, 14 committees helped count the votes at the end of the day.

## Jordan participates in Arab panel on terrorism

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in a two-day Arab committee meeting on international terrorism which began Sunday.

Delegates from nearly all Arab countries are represented at the meeting designed to prepare a working paper on an international conference to address the problem of international terrorism. This is in implementation of an Arab League resolution on terrorism.

The Arab League, in an extraordinary session in Tunis last April, decided that its secretariat would prepare the holding an international conference under United Nations auspices on international terrorism and to differentiate between terrorism and legitimate struggle for liberation.

The Arab League proposed that such a conference be organised in cooperation with the

Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Organisation of African Unity. The league proposed that a motion be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly for organising such a conference.

Mr. Adnan Omran, Arab League assistant secretary general for political affairs, said that the move was to urge the General Assembly to issue a resolution on terrorism, clearly defining its concept, and drawing a line between terrorism and struggle for liberation.

The committee's recommendations and resolutions, Mr. Omran said, will be passed on to the United Nations through the Arab delegation there.

The Jordanian delegation is led by Mr. Ali Khreis, Jordan's ambassador to Syria, and includes two other members.

## Housing residents receive warning

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation has warned that it will not allow residents of the Abu Nuseir Estate to introduce changes in their units which are being paid for in instalments over 30 years.

Housing Corporation Director Shafiq Zawaideh said the corporation will close the doors and windows illegally constructed by the beneficiaries shortly after moving into the units.

He said that the structures of

the housing units could not be altered substantially, such as knocking down parts of walls to create windows or doors.

Mr. Zawaideh called on the beneficiaries to abide by regulations concerning the construction of retaining walls around their homes.

He said that the lands which were left unused around and between the housing units would not be sold, but would be turned into public gardens.

Abu Nuseir Housing Estate has 3,500 units mostly distributed to government employees. The units were built on only half of the land owned by the corporation in the Abu Nuseir area. Mr. Zawaideh had earlier said the other half of the land will be sold to the public and the Jordanian expatriates for building homes.

The Abu Nuseir Housing Estate has been supplied with basic services and transportation.

## CSC chief urges efficient administration for proper usage of resources

(Continued from page 1)

the new civil service order had defined, for the first time, the responsibilities and job duties of top-level officials up to the level of under-secretaries.

"They have to be creative, be able to take initiatives, protect and pursue the duties of his department and participate in planning and drafting public policies to upgrade his or her respective department," Mr. Rifai said in a reference to what the government expected of its top-level administrators.

Mr. Rifai's remarks were seen by observers and officials alike as criticising a number of senior civil servants. "He (the prime minister) is urging some of these heads of departments to shape up," said an official directly concerned with the duties of the RCAD. In his address on Sunday, Mr. Rifai spoke in detail of what he expected the conference to come out with, in terms of analysing the philosophy of administrative reforms and finding concepts and ideas to help each administrator chart his or her own plan to develop his or her department.

Reassuring the audience of his government's trust in their qualifications and duties, Mr. Rifai said the Cabinet expected them "to work in a clearly serious tone, displaying a strong commitment to the job and to upgrade the performance and duties" of their respective departments.

Mr. Rifai made a breakdown of the "minimal" leadership qualities he expected each one of the senior management officials to display. He said he expected the following:

Job efficiency and keenness in developing their respective departments in terms of policy, planning and encouraging promotion of junior-level officials according to job performance. Total respect for legislation

and regulations. Minimising public expenditure and developing and maintaining public assets, including government buildings, public cars and stationery. Punctuality and total commitment to the job and related functions. Simplifying work procedures without violating laws and regulations.

Proper representation of departmental dealings with other public and private departments and corporations. Interest in and encouragement of inter-departmental dialogue and creative thinking as well as scientific analysis.

Creative planning, preparation and implementation of projects giving proper consideration of their future dimensions and using all modern equipment and research to reach aspired-for goals.

Mr. Rifai said he hoped that all of the conferees would raise up to the expectations of His Majesty King Hussein. The prime minister recalled the words of His Majesty the King: "We are lucky that decision-makers, in both the private and public sectors, are sons of Jordan who believe in the country's values and goals. They all have a high level of specialisation and experience which enables them to develop in accordance with their capabilities and level of specialisation."

In his address to the conference, Mr. Ibrahim Izzedin, president of the Civil Service Commission (CSC), called for creating a new situation in which prerequisites for administrative reforms can be prepared and met. "No matter how great our manpower and resources are, they will be wasted unless they are governed by efficient administration that can put them to the right use to achieve their goals," Mr. Izzedin said. "If theories are to be taken seriously,

I can say that (we in Jordan) are still at the beginning of the road to possessing an integrated system for administrative development and reforms."

"But at the same time as admitting that we do not have an integrated plan for administrative development," Mr. Izzedin continued, "I would like to emphasise that Jordan has met a basic condition for achieving this development. It is the existence of directives by the political leadership on the necessity to modernise and develop our administrative system."

"His Majesty has always expressed his ambitions in this regard, whether by words or deeds," Mr. Izzedin said. "His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's continued efforts have also been an indicator and incentive to work towards this aim. And the presence of the prime minister here today epitomises the political leadership's keenness to interact with the academic and administrative leaders of this country," Mr. Izzedin added.

In his address, the CSC president, who is also chairman of the Jordan Institute for Administrative Development (JIAD) which is organising the seminar, listed a number of activities which the government is undertaking to develop Jordan's administrative system.

Among these activities, Mr. Izzedin said, are the current reevaluation of the educational system, both at schools and colleges and universities, the debate in parliament on the bill for establishing a higher council for science and technology, the 1987 law for a curative medical institution, and the efforts by the Planning Ministry and the Royal Scientific Society to complete a project for a national centre for information.

"I think I am not wrong in saying that the package of administrative reforms that the government has embarked on is the right mix and its parts complement each other," the CSC president said. "It is indeed fortunate that many thoughts and inclinations on administrative reforms have now been translated from working papers to legislations or actual laws or effective administrative orders."

Mr. Izzedin announced that the Royal Commission for Administrative Reforms has completed its work on the civil service law and organisational ties among public administration agencies, and that it will soon start looking into legislation that will govern financial administration of the state.

## Egyptian Red Crescent team arrives for talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Egyptian Red Crescent Society has arrived in Amman for talks with Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) officials concerning bilateral cooperation on humanitarian issues.

The delegation is led by Mr. Yahya Darwish, the Egyptian society's secretary general, who said the talks will also cover the

coming meetings of the general assembly of the Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies to be held in Brazil in November.

During the visit, the Egyptian delegation will tour a number of institutions operated by the JNRCS and will study the society's activities and programmes. They will also tour a number of tourist sites and archaeological areas.

## Jordan, Tunisia discuss cultural ties

TUNIS (Petra) — Ministry of Information Under Secretary Michael Hamameh held talks here Sunday with Tunisian officials on bolstering cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia in promoting traditional handicrafts.

Mr. Hamameh, in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the Tunisian side expressed its interest in sending Tunisian glassblowers, potters, and clothmakers to next Jerash Festival in Amman.

The Tunisian side, he added, plans to study the possibility of helping in setting up a vocational college in Jordan to train students in handicrafts, similar to schools in Tunisia.

Mr. Hamameh said the Jordan Society for the Production and Marketing of Eggs (JSPME) is launching a new national campaign to encourage the public to consume more table eggs.

A spokesman for the society said cards will be distributed with each carton of 30 eggs, entitling the buyer to participate in a prize lottery that will take place every three months.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Supply said the cards will be found with egg cartons at stores and supermarkets and urged members of the public to help make this campaign a success.

Last month, the Economic Security Committee decided to grant a subsidy of JD 400,000 to the JSPME to help it produce and export eggs.

In 1986, a number of egg producing firms in Jordan sustained a total loss of JD 1.6 million as a result of huge surpluses of table eggs that could not be marketed abroad.

A public awareness campaign was launched earlier this year to raise the per capita consumption rate in the Kingdom from 135 to 170 eggs annually.

JSPME Director Suleiman Irtameh went to Baghdad in June and signed contracts for the sale of \$4 million worth of eggs to Iraq.

Jordan has 150 poultry farms which produce some 550 million eggs annually, of which only 400 million are consumed locally. Iraq last year bought 47 million eggs and the JSPME hopes to sell

## Israel postpones vote on Lavi

(Continued from page 1)

scrap the project, including speedy delivery of U.S.-built F-16 fighter planes as a substitute and permission for Israel to spend more U.S. military aid in Israel.

But according to Israeli commentators, the multiparty government has hesitated to halt the Lavi project fearing electoral repercussions in national elections scheduled for next year.

The television quoted Mr. Shamir as telling the cabinet that at stake was the credibility of Israel's aircraft industry which has developed the plane since 1980.

There is also concern for possible unemployment for up to 5,000 engineers if the project is closed down.

Public opinion polls have also shown a majority support for the locally built plane. The latest survey published Friday in the Maariv daily showed about 63 per cent of Israelis favoured continuing the project while only about 27 per cent were opposed.

At the same time, economists have warned that continuing the project, for which an additional \$500 to \$700 million a year may be needed, could harm Israel's shaky economy.

Mr. Peres suggested to the cabinet that the necessary funds be siphoned from other government ministries or from additional taxes. Israel army radio said. But no vote was reportedly taken on his suggestion.

Instead, Mr. Peres agreed with Mr. Shamir's suggestion to delay a vote on the controversy, in hopes of working out a compromise.

Mr. Peres told reporters the cabinet appeared evenly divided Sunday. "We either have to seek a majority or build a bridge between our differences," he said.

## UNRWA chief to arrive in Amman for refugee talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Giorgio Giacomelli is due here today for a five-day visit to hold talks with government and UNRWA officials. The talks will cover the nature and scope of services offered to Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

According to an announcement by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Giacomelli will tour a number of Palestinian refugee camps and inspect the level of services offered to their residents.

He will also meet a number of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Jordan, especially those whose countries offer annual financial and in-kind contributions to UNRWA, Petra

said. Last month, delegations from Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees and from countries that contribute to UNRWA met in Vienna for a two-day session and discussed the recurrent deficit in UNRWA's budget.

UNRWA, which was created 37 years ago by the U.N. General Assembly, uses financial aid to carry out relief programmes and provides basic services for hundreds of thousands of Palestinians made homeless following the creation of the state of Israel and the 1967 Middle East war. Most of the nearly 2,145,000 registered Palestinian refugees live in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

## JSPME launches public egg campaign

60 million table eggs in the Iraqi market in 1987, as well as sell more to other Arab states.

Mr. Irtameh has been urging the government to help facilitate the sale of eggs and to offer subsidies to poultry farmers.

Until 1971, Jordan has been a

table eggs importing country but the situation changed in the mid-1970s.

According to Mr. Irtameh, the JSPME was considering a project to process egg powder and try to find markets for it in Europe.

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Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

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GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

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### Field for reform

THE OPENING by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai yesterday and what he had to say to senior government officials participating in the senior management course that is organised by the Jordan Institute for Administrative Development, reflect Jordan's keenness to press ahead with its development and progress, speedily and despite all obstacles.

Prime Minister Rifai's message to senior civil servants was loud and clear. Jordan, if it is to continue on the path of progress and prosperity as it indeed should, must reform its administrative system continually and objectively, not only to keep abreast with changing times but also to serve our citizenry better and to build a solid basis around which our modern state can get stronger and more prosperous.

Needless to say that Mr. Rifai's government has gone a long way in carrying out administrative reforms that our society needs and aspires to. Mr. Ibrahim Izzedin, president of the Civil Service Commission, listed some of these reforms in his address to the seminar, but he also indicated that much work lies ahead before we can boast of an administrative system which is ideal for our situation.

But if such a system is not to be attained tomorrow, or the day after, it will not be because of a lack of vision and determination by Jordan's political leadership. His Majesty King Hussein's and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's clear wishes to see things move in the right direction are more than evident in their words and deeds over the past several years. And the prime minister's words to the seminar yesterday have to be seen as a solid move towards having the royal wishes and directives translated into reality and practical steps.

One should look again at what the prime minister had to say to senior government managers in order to understand the depth of feeling and commitment behind those words and the pressing need to develop and reform our administrative system.

But while our senior servants study and discuss Mr. Rifai's words, our people too must get involved and debate expected improvements on our public administration's performance.

Many of us will no doubt focus their attention on the proceedings of the seminar for the next few days, with hope and high expectations. Many more perhaps will watch even more intently, as our senior servants go back to their offices and try their hand at translating what they heard from the prime minister yesterday into reality.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Floating away from the real issue

THE floating mines in the Gulf waters have opened the door wide for the presence of Western minesweepers which have joined the American naval force in the area. Is the presence of all these vessels and warships designed to help and the Iran-Iraq conflict or is it intended to achieve other ends? No one can feel safe with the mines game in the Gulf which has allowed the Iranian regime to find a means for avoiding the implementation of the recent United Nations Security Council resolution that demanded an immediate end to the conflict. Iran will no doubt find other pretexts and involve world powers in side issues to help it avoid the council resolution. The mines in the water of the Gulf do not represent the core of the conflict in the embattled zone, but they represent an offshoot of that conflict which Iran strives to prolong. Dealing with side issues can never substitute for the real handling of the original problem and its causes. It was the war that opened the door for the planting of the mines and the presence of foreign naval forces in that area. The presence of foreign powers in the Gulf will no doubt pave the way for transforming that region into a hub of international rivalry which is not conducive to the cause of peace.

#### Al Dustour: Iran lures foreign powers

MINES which are now and then being discovered floating in the waters of the Gulf have been planted by those who want to involve foreign powers in the conflict. It is clear that the Iranians who never get tired of calling the Americans the "Great Satans" are responsible for this evil action and for the presence of the Western flotilla in the Gulf waters. The Iranians are thus serving the ends of the Americans who alone can benefit from this situation, having established a permanent presence in the Gulf area and along the Arab coastal regions. The Iranians have not satisfied themselves with their past actions. They still continue to escalate tension and pushing the region towards more disasters and exposing the Gulf states to the hegemony of foreign powers. On the other hand, a number of world organisations and peace-loving nations have been striving to defuse tension and end the Gulf conflict. They fear that such a conflict and the presence of foreign naval forces in the area might lead to an international crisis which will be difficult to settle. We consider the planting of mines in the Gulf area as part of an international game designed to allow foreign powers to find a foothold in the region. We also believe that the only way of bringing peace to all the states in the Gulf lies with a final end to the Iran-Iraq war.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. will bear responsibility

THE Middle East is gradually moving away from peace, thanks to the U.S.-Israeli actions in this sensitive area. This is clear in the outright rejection by Israel of the idea of an international peace conference and the subsequent American adoption of the idea of a substitute regional conference. One can therefore deduce that all U.S. stands are liable to change, subject to Israel's desires and plans in this region. The United States has abandoned any thought of the international conference and given full support for Israel's ideas. By doing so, it is shaking the foundation of peace in this region and paving the way for a whirlpool of violence. By adopting an intransigent stand, the Americans are not only closing their eyes and hearts from real peace but also drawing other countries along with them and putting an end to all contributions by European states towards the achievement of peace. Washington is thus closing the door for any help by the United Nations to find a lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States has abandoned all methods which guarantee an end to the conflict in our region and has thus justified all belief in its loss of credibility. It now has to bear the consequences.

## Mideast nuclear threat and Arab-Israeli peace

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

THERE is no doubt that Arab acquisition and deployment of nuclear weapons would bring chills to the bones of all Israelis, especially their policymakers who have been banking their long-range strategic defence policies on the premise that Israel would continue to have a monopoly over nuclear weapons in the Near East for many generations to come. Even the thought that the Arab side could acquire or import sophisticated means of nuclear delivery in the form of medium-range missiles would shatter their strategic posture to the point that would make them contemplate pre-emptive strikes against such missile bases as soon as they begin to sprout the strategic landscapes of the Arab countries. The Israeli defence planners no doubt consider any deployment of ground-to-ground rocketry by the Arab armed forces as ominous development in the Arab arsenal especially in view of their potential to carry imported nuclear weapons at a relatively short notice. That is why they the Israeli policymakers fear so much Syrian acquisition of medium-range missiles. They know only too well that any major disequilibrium in the strategic balance in the Near East due to Israeli deployment of nuclear arsenal could cause such Arab missiles to be nuclear-tipped in no time. The Soviet threat and warning to Israel few weeks ago not to deploy nuclear weapons may have to be viewed in this light. With the world now on the brink of a breakthrough in the negotiations to eliminate short and medium-range nuclear missiles from the face of the earth, any Israeli introduction of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles would for all intents and purposes nullify the effects of the anticipated superpower agreement. The recent test-firing of an Israeli medium-range missile dubbed Jericho II has exactly that potential and it was after the test-firing that the Soviet Union had issued its unveiled warning to Israel not to introduce such nuclear-tipped rocketry to the Near East. There is no doubt in my mind that to nullify the Israeli blackmail and render it impotent, the Soviet Union would be prepared to couple and buttress its verbal warning to Israel with deeds in the form of providing Syria with the necessary counter capabilities to reduce the Israeli threat to proper and manageable size.

The Israeli policymakers would indeed be ill-advised if they continue to calculate and postulate that they can enjoy permanent capacity to hold the Arab World at bay for all times because of their temporary enjoyment of a monopoly over nuclear weapons in our region. Their ill-conceived illusion that they can knock out Arab nuclear research facilities with impunity for all times to assure a perpetual Israeli monopoly is obviously over-due for re-examination. One can hardly forget their attack and destruction of the Iraqi nuclear-research facility near Baghdad in 1981 which passed by with minimum international tangible reaction. In fact, the recent French denial of newsreports that it intends to reconstruct the destroyed Iraqi facility would surely give the Israelis much-needed signals and

assurances that the West will not extend a helping hand to rectify the Israeli act of naked aggression against the Iraqi nuclear research facility by deeds. The Arab World will thus be denied Western help to balance the Israeli nuclear terror.

This Western perspective on the nuclear threat in our region brings to my mind a lecture offered by a prominent dean of a prestigious law school in northern U.S. during a conference organised by Canadian university professors on peace in the Middle East last spring in Toronto. Needless to say, professors in the U.S. and Canada carry much weight and clout in the articulation and formulation of foreign and domestic policies in their respective countries. And when a professor occupies the seat of deanship of a prestigious law school, his or her national notoriety becomes that much more profound and his words and thoughts acquire a more forceful dimension and importance. The dean in question was addressing the issue of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear research facility and in his defence of Israel he introduced such a strange and bizarre analysis of the Israeli attack that made me question my hearing abilities. The theme of this dean's argument was the preposterous proposition that Israel has the right under international law to knock out any Arab nuclear capability in furtherance of the purposes and objectives of the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons which was drafted in the late sixties. Although Israel has refused that treaty and opted to stay out of the purview of that internationally negotiated and accepted treaty by not even signing it, much less to ratify it, the dean in question had the audacity to bestow on Israel the international right to destroy Arab nuclear research facilities in order to implement the objectives of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. In other words, Israel's arrogant assumption of the authority and power to act as the international policeman is legitimate, the dean argued, because the Non-Proliferation Treaty disallows the proliferation of nuclear weapons and Israel is dutybound to help in the execution and implementation of the purposes and objectives of that treaty. And what adds insult to injury is the fact such ludicrous and untenable defence of Israel is made although Israel has not yet acceded to that treaty which is signed and ratified by more than 120 countries already.

I could perhaps tolerate such audacity coming from an Israeli general ill-informed about international law, but for a dean of a prestigious law school to introduce such preposterous justifications went beyond all reasonable expectations. The moral of this story is to show that the articulators of Western thought and vision with regard to nuclear weapons in the Near East share to great extent the formulations presented and advanced by the dean of the law school in question and associate themselves with the proposition that the Arab World must be denied for as long as possible the

capability to counter the Israeli nuclear threat and terror and to nip any sign of Arab nuclear capacity in the bud.

Yet Arab capacity and determination to import nuclear technology cannot be withheld forever. Sooner or later, Arab medium-range missiles will be tipped with tactical nuclear weapons no matter how much Israel and the West want to deny them that capability. Once the Arab side successfully acquires and deploys short and medium range missiles, it would be only a matter of time before such missiles acquire nuclear capability. Not only the Arab world will then be held in ransom but Israel also. With the advent of rocketry to our region, the superiority that Israel now enjoys in aerial capability could be seriously challenged and reduced to size.

There is no doubt in my mind that any future military confrontation between Israel and Arab countries in the Near East would necessarily take a rocketry dimension. Even though Israel would still be expected to enjoy an aerial capability to make successful first-strikes against Arab missile bases, some Arab missiles could still be expected to survive such first-strike capability and to inflict on Israel and its people intolerable losses and damages. Seen against this backdrop which may look farfetched for the time being but probable in the final analysis, one is forced to conclude that Israeli and Arab long-range interests would lie squarely in a freely and justly negotiated peace treaty under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council which would eliminate tensions and military confrontations between the two sides for many generations to come. Israel would also be better advised if it takes the political and military decision to adhere to the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons as soon as possible and before the nuclear genie is completely out of the jar and its dimension in our region becomes even more exacerbated to the point of no return. Now is the time for honourable and permanent peace for Jews and Arabs alike and now is the time to eliminate the shadow of nuclear fear and terror from this region of the world.

Genuine concern for the welfare of the peoples of this region necessitates the quickest resolution of the political crisis between the Arabs and Israel on a basis that could withstand the tests of future times and with which not only the existing generations can live but also all future generations. Israeli policymakers are asked to see beyond their noses and start having an enlightened vision for the future which can serve the mutual interests of both peoples. Instead of the sterile debate going on now within the Israeli establishment about whether to accept or reject an international peace conference on the Near East, it behooves them to come into grips with the essentials of the conflicts between them and the Arab World and accept the inevitable, namely, the return of Arab territories and the resolution of the Palestinian conflict in return for durable and just peace for all.



Tamil rebels under the leadership of Velupillai Prabhakaran (second from right with arm across his chest) and Sadayam Krishna Kumar (middle, wearing eyeglasses) and other unidentified leaders at a public rally in Jaffna.

### Sri Lankan peace pact expected to hold despite lingering hurdles

By Dalton de Silva  
Reuters

COLOMBO — The implementation of Sri Lanka's ethnic peace accord is behind schedule, but diplomats and government officials say the hurdles are slowly being overcome.

Already, the guns have been silenced and life is gradually returning to normal in northern and eastern provinces where Tamil separatist guerrillas fought a four-year war against government troops.

Indian authorities estimate, however, that the rebels have handed over less than half their weapons. They were meant to have completed the surrender within 72 hours of a cessation of hostilities declared by the July 29 accord.

The guerrillas accepted the accord reluctantly and accused India of forcing it down their throats. Some Sinhalese, the island's majority community, have condemned it as a "sell out" to the Tamils.

"The fact that it is criticised by people on both sides is a good

sign — it shows that the agreement is not a sell-out by one side to the other," a Western diplomat said.

The pact signed by President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi aims to end a war that has killed more than 6,000 people by granting autonomy to the north and east where most Tamils live.

While implementation of the accord is delayed, the ceasefire it established has so far held.

The peace moves are being supervised by an Indian peace-keeping force of 7,000 soldiers. India has a large Tamil population that has close links to Tamils here.

"It is not surprising (implementation is late) because we deliberately set a tight schedule in order to instil a sense of urgency on the parties involved," said the Indian high commissioner (ambassador) in Colombo, Jyotindra Nath Dixit.

"We expect the surrender to be completed within the next few days," he added.

Following the delays in the surrender, Sri Lankan authorities

have released only about 1,000 of the estimated 4,000 suspected rebels held in detention camps. Jayewardene has granted an amnesty to all Tamil rebels under the accord.

The lifting of a four-year-old state of emergency in the north and east has also been put off.

The Sri Lankan security forces had withdrawn to designated camps and were conducting only routine patrols along with the Indian peace-keeping troops.

A paramilitary force called homeguards was being disbanded and a special anti-guerrilla police force that operated in the eastern province was being moved elsewhere.

Sri Lankan and Indian navies are conducting joint patrols on the Palk Strait to prevent the smuggling of men and arms to and from the island.

Jayewardene is expected to announce over the next few days the setting up of an interim administration in the north and east in which Tamils will be represented.

Lawyers are drafting legislation to be presented in parliament to establish a provincial council in the north and east — a key factor in the whole peace process.

Jayewardene has said the legislation may not come up before parliament until late September or October even though the assembly resumes sitting next Tuesday after a recess.

The opposition accuses Jayewardene of deliberately putting off the draft law's presentation.

"Jayewardene thinks that the more he delays the more the people will forget about the objectionable aspects of the pact," said his arch political enemy, Sirima Bandaranaike.

Some diplomats brushed aside speculation that Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and other government members, who have opposed the accord, would plunge the country into crisis by voting against the laws.

"I think when voting time comes, the prime minister and other dissidents will rally round the government and vote in favour of the bill because it is in the interests of the country and in their own interest to do so," a Western diplomat told Reuters.

## Crimean Tartars pose major challenge to Kremlin leaders

The demonstrations in Moscow by Tartars demanding a return to their homeland have brought the Soviet Union's nationalities problem to prominence. Patrick Cockburn assesses the official response.

MOSCOW — Over the next month a commission headed by President Andrei Gromyko will meet in Moscow to discuss the future of Crimean Tartars who are demanding to return to the homeland from which they were deported to 1944 after being accused of collaboration with the Nazis.

The government's agreement to reopen the issue is surprising as was the decision to allow some 100 Tartar activists to stage a prolonged demonstration in Red Square. This ended when Gromyko agreed to see them.

After the meeting the Tartars, many of whom now live in Uzbekistan in Soviet Central Asia, said they were dissatisfied because he had proposed no concrete solutions. A spokesman said 800 Tartars would stay in Moscow to plan their future strategy. Some of their leaders were forcibly sent back to their towns.

The Tartars are unlikely to be wholly satisfied by the commission's decision. The Crimea, now part of the Ukraine, will almost certainly not be made an autonomous republic again. A further difficulty is that, even in 1944, Tartars constituted only a fifth of

account.

But nationalities policy only became a pressing problem for Mikhail Gorbachev last December when riots broke out in Alma Ata, the capital of the Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan. Two people died in protests against the appointment as Communist Party leader of Gennady Kolbin, a Russian, to replace Dinkmukhamet Kunayev, a Kazakh.

The lessons being drawn are important because the Soviet Union has a federal structure of government. There are 15 republics with enormous variations in population, from 50 million in the Ukraine to 1.5 million in Estonia. There are also 20 autonomous republics (it is this status the Crimean Tartars want back) and 18 autonomous districts giving lesser degrees of autonomy to smaller ethnic groups.

Gorbachev clearly believes there is nothing fundamentally wrong with this system. The official explanation for the Alma Ata riots is essentially the survival of old ethnic divisions sharpened by the results of the corruption and incompetence of Kunayev and the former Kazakh party leadership.



the population of the Crimean peninsula and today Ukrainians and Russians live in areas once inhabited by the deported Tartars.

Nevertheless, the demonstration and the response to it are important because they are a fresh indication that the government's policy on nationalities, and above all policy on relations between Russians (who make up half the 283 million Soviet population, and the non-Russians, is now in a state of flux.

The nationalities question has been a vital issue since the 1917 revolution. Three leaders in a row — Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev — were all the members of the politburo most familiar with dealing with non-Russians when elected. In any important political decision taken by the Kremlin the effect on the different nationalities, of which there were 92 listed in the 1979 census, must be taken into

Soviet press reports say Kazakh nationalism was fanned by social deprivation which was blamed on Russians. For instance a shortage of meat in the shops was blamed by Kazakhs on the rest of the country taking so much of their grain that there was not enough left to feed the republic's cattle. Poor accommodation was blamed on Russians (who outnumber Kazakhs in Alma Ata) whom Kazakhs believed had taken the best housing.

The reality according to the official view is that Kazakhstan was getting more than it contributed. If this did not raise living standards it was because so much was appropriated by Kunaev's political machine.

The Kremlin's overall approach therefore is to attribute national discontents to social causes exacerbated by economic mismanagement during Leonid Brezhnev's long rule. There is no sign of Gorbachev easing up in

his campaign to cut the authority of regional party bosses, Russian or otherwise.

The Communist Party daily Pravda spelled out the change in Moscow's attitude towards nationalism in a tough editorial on July 21. It said that in future "attempts to grab as big a slice of the cake as possible" by some republics would have to end. The criterion for allocating resources would be return on investment and the needs of society as a whole.

The editorial also attacked the policy of only promoting natives of the republics to senior posts or discriminating against Russians or other non-native nationalities. This is very relevant since it was the promotion of Kolbin, an ethnic Russian, to run Kazakhstan which provoked the riots.

But the emphasis of efficiency, honesty and good management as the cure for nationalist antipathies in the Soviet Union betrays a certain insensitivity towards national feeling by Gorbachev. The new leadership is strongly Russian in origin and experience. In contrast to previous party general secretaries, Gorbachev has little experience of non-Russian parts of the Soviet Union.

It is also noticeable that out of the 12 secretaries of the Communist Party — the key officials in ultimate charge of running the party and selecting state and party officials — only one is a non-Russian.

Insensitivity to national feelings by Gorbachev's administration is particularly important because of three other recent developments:

— Foreign commentators often suggest that the main source of nationalist tension is separatism or unrest among non-Russian nationalities. This is true in a few cases but a much more important trend is the resentment felt by Russians at the fact that during Brezhnev's long rule nationalities in the Baltic, Caucasian and Central Asian republics did much better than people living in the central Russian heartlands.

— Soviet policy to develop the more backward republics, notably those in Central Asia, has produced an educated intelligentsia. These now compete for jobs with Russians in a way their parents, often illiterate peasants living away from the cities, did not.

— Greater freedom of expression under Gorbachev also means that it is easier to express national discontents. The 24-hour-long demonstration in Red Square by the Crimean Tartars recently is the most significant example of this. But an unauthorised demonstration in Latvia was recently allowed to go ahead.

Gorbachev is probably right in thinking that if he can produce higher growth and living standards for everybody the nationalist antipathies can be handled. The problem is that shake-up of government necessary to create this growth can also change the traditional balance between Russians and other nationalities, with explosive consequences as in Alma Ata — Financial Times feature.



## Voices from 'forgotten corner of Palestine'

Stateless in Gaza: Cossali Paul, Robson Clive, Zed Press, 1986.

STATELESS IN GAZA puts together the personal accounts of numerous Gazans who talk about life in the occupied strip. Both authors have lived in the area, and by allowing Gazans to convey their stories directly through interviews, they bring into focus the major issues that face people living in "the forgotten corner of Palestine."

To some, the paperback may seem to be just another account of life in Gaza. But it does have its unique aspects. Being the type of book it is — a collection of first-hand interviews — it brings together the voices of over 60 Gazans from all sectors of society, from women activists to housewives, and from resistance writers to those who work as day labourers in Israel.

Given the type of book it is, one finds that there is no main idea or thesis developed from beginning to end. However, as some very articulate Gazans put their own thoughts and analysis forward, several important issues

### BOOK REVIEW

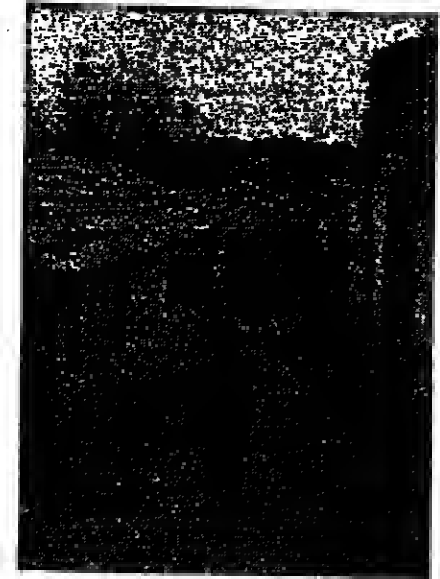
are highlighted: the "proletarianisation" of the Gazan society; the role of women in resisting occupation as well as social restrictions; the growing fundamentalist trend; and the issue of resistance to liberate the land and what shape and form it is to take.

In the first chapter, entitled "dispossession," the authors give a brief historical background about the social, political and economic conditions in the strip. That is supplemented by the views of those interviewed which touch upon different topics. Among these are the issues of life before occupation, the role played by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) from 1950 onwards, Egypt's policy towards the strip as well as the impact of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Gaza.

In chapter two, entitled "Society," various women are given a chance to present their views on the issue of social liberation and how it relates to liberation from occupation. The authors choose

Paul Cossali & Clive Robson

## STATELESS IN GAZA



to present that issue in a "left" "right" context, though they do not provide any concrete definition of these terms.

They state: "Essentially it is a right-left split: the right believes that considering issues such as the role of family, attitudes of and towards women, marriage and social divisions is a luxury and an irrelevance while Israeli troops are still on every street corner. The left, broadly speaking, sees the failure to tackle conservative social attitudes as a contributing factor to the failure to achieve that Israeli withdrawal."

While the authors themselves do not take a stand on that issue they do state that "nowhere is (the left-right) dichotomy more keenly felt than on the issue of the role of women in society."

The issue of "fundamentalism" is also tackled in the book. The

authors' contention here is that "it is partly a result of similar growth elsewhere in the Middle East and partly a response to the hopelessness and alienation that the occupation has stamped on Gaza." To remain objective on that issue however, the authors add that "some would see it as the failure of the nationalist movement to seize the initiative."

On the issue of national leadership and resistance, the authors examine, in chapter four the forms of resistance that have been tried. They allow those interviewed to assess the successes and failures of tactics used in the past while looking at possible alternatives.

"Gaza suffers from a political paralysis," the authors state; the most important reasons behind that being the thorough nature of the occupation as well as "the

lack of unity and a workable strategy" in Gaza and among the Palestinian leadership as a whole.

According to the authors, the Israelis have often interpreted such criticism of the 'outside leadership' (a reference to the PLO) as a call for more moderate leadership. But the authors themselves state that the opposite is true. "The majority of Gazans we spoke to are calling for a more radical, more decisive and more open leadership."

One gets the impression here that the authors refer to an organised grassroots movement — one which they state, is now slowly being constructed, representing "the first real attempt to organise from the bottom."

This trend, along with growing "fundamentalism," emerged as a result of the failure of the nationalist movement to build effective organisations. That, in turn, the authors state, was due to the "effectiveness" of the occupation.

Since the book was intended to reflect the views of Gazans through first-hand interviews it would have been appropriate for the reader to know a little about the process of selecting those interviewed. Nowhere in the book is the reader told how and on what basis these Gazans were chosen, although there is clearly considerable variety in the backgrounds of those interviewed.

It would have also been appropriate for the reader to know a little more about the backgrounds of the authors themselves, their relation to Gaza and why they chose to write this book. The only thing stated about them is that Robson is a development worker and Cossali is a teacher and a "solidarity activist."

Further, it would have been more interesting to have a concluding chapter tying all the trends together in a more structured form. However, it seems the authors chose to leave that up to the reader.

Stateless in Gaza was probably not intended to be an academic piece of work with a structured and scholarly analysis. It would only be fair then to say that Cossali and Robson's work is valuable for its simple, first-hand relay of the voices of so many Gazans.

By Rania Attala

## British state schools spare the cane and hang up the strap

Government-run schools ended corporal punishment on Aug. 15 in line with a parliamentary ban on what is seen by some teachers as the "ultimate sanction" on unruly children in classrooms. Caning will now be replaced by such punishment as dismissal or temporary suspension of students. Sandra Miller of Reuter discusses how the teaching community and non-government schools look at the latest change in and another blow to British tradition.

LONDON — British state schools are about to spare the rod and hang up their leather straps. But some teachers are asking: will the ban on caning spoil the child?

Corporal punishment ended in government-funded schools on Aug. 15 under a 1986 education act that puts Britain into line with the rest of Europe, where teachers are barred by law from beating their students.

Faced with a 1982 ruling by the European Court of Human Rights, parliament — by a one-vote majority — decided to end the centuries-old practice.

The court ruled that parents opposed to corporal punishment were entitled to have their wishes respected, and that children refusing to accept corporal punishment with their parents' support could not be suspended from school.

The case was brought by two Scottish mothers, one who had sought and failed to get a guarantee that her son would not be given corporal punishment at school, the other whose son had been suspended from school after he refused to be beaten.

"The English have a longer tradition of corporal punishment than I think any country of the world," said John Rae, a former headmaster of the prestigious Westminster Public School, a term that in Britain refers to a private institute.

"That's part of the English psychology, that they seem to indulge in flogging each other," he said. "I've often wondered why. It may be, of course, the public school tradition, itself."

Some teachers are wondering what impact the caning ban will have on discipline.

"If you remove corporal punishment, you remove the ultimate sanction," teacher Paul Marchant recently told the Professional Association of Teachers. Caning will be replaced by such sanctions as dismissal or temporary suspension from studies.

Schools such as the nne Rae administered can still uphold tradition if they choose. The corporal punishment ban will not apply to the estimated six per cent of Britain's 9.7 million children attending independent schools.

These include 200 exclusive public schools, renowned for strict discipline and emphasis on what the British call "character building" — which traditionally includes caning and cold showers.

But even in the oldest institutions, such as Winchester and Eton, founded in the middle ages, the cane is being applied less frequently.

"Corporal punishment is almost extinct in public schools. Perhaps one or two still use it, but

my impression is that it has either faded out altogether or is used very rarely indeed," Rae told Reuters.

One disciplinary tool used by educators in England and Wales is a 70-centimetre-long flexible cane. Teachers in Scotland brandish the rattle, a leather strap split at one end.

Punishment — six strokes are considered to be severe — varies with each school.

Children are beaten either on the palm or buttocks and are sometimes ordered to drop their trousers or lift their skirts. Schoolmates can watch if teachers want the punishment to serve as an example.

Although the more famous public schools appear to have changed their punishment policies, caning critics say the rod is not being spared elsewhere.

"There is still quite a horrific rate of corporal punishment going on," said Tom Scott, a spokesman for the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (STOPP).

"We estimated from (school records that at least one-quarter million beatings were meted out each year in England and Wales," he said.

Scott said the last survey on corporal punishment showed that in 1984, 81 per cent of secondary schools beat pupils.

While parental opinion on caning is split down the middle, Scott said judges still appear to favour headmasters when legal suits are brought against the practice.

Last month, a public school principal who caned a 13-year-old boy for poor exam marks was acquitted by a London court of assault charges.

"It was very painful, I cried," said Barry Tavner, Crown Court Judge Christopher Horden replied. "If one has the misfortune to be caned, one expects to be hit very hard."

Corporal punishment is illegal in the rest of Europe. Most countries, like France, Switzerland, West Germany and Spain, banned it decades ago while some, like Italy, never allowed it. Ireland was the last country to bar it in 1982.

In the Soviet Union, caning has been forbidden since the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Soviet dissidents have often expressed amazement at what they call the continuing "barbarity" in British schools.

Corporal punishment is also banned in Japan and China. But the practice has been slow to die in former British colonies.

Strapping, beating with a leather strap, is still widely used in Canada and in Australia. Two states, Queensland and South Australia, still allow caning of male students.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### The tree round the corner

I NEVER thought that I will see the day to vnic such a warning as that of today: when you are driving with your window open you must beware of the trees. And when you are walking, watch out, since you may get a branch of a tree in your eye.

Some of the trees on the side of the roads around Amman can be really harmful. Take for example the palm trees in the middle of the highway coming down the former Fifth Circle (bless its soul) toward Shmeisani. If you are going to turn to Mecca Street and take the left side of the road, quickly close your window since you have no choice but to get close to the palm trees there. When you stop at the red light, the chances are that you get at least a "scratch" from sharp palm leaves. And if you are taking a nice walk in the evening, take a torch with you to keep away from trees. It may not be your idea of a romantic walk, but isn't better than suffering injuries?

The beauty of the trees and nur need for all the greenery we can get is not at stake here. There is no doubt at all that our trees should remain and grow in number everyday. But we should also take care of them and of their appearance. Some trees get very sharp ends and in that case branches must be cut to avoid inconveniences and possible injuries to drivers and passers-by.

## It's an open question, say explorers of the inexplicable

By Graham Heathcote  
The Associated Press

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Scientists who investigate such mysteries as psychic spoon-bending, mind-reading and things that go bump in the night wound up an international conference this week, saying there's something out there, but they aren't sure what.

"There is no enough information from research to suggest that some odd things do happen, but there's no cohesive theory as to why and how they happen," said American professor Robert L. Morris of Edinburgh University.

Morris, 45, Britain's first professor of parapsychology, said in an interview that his science deals with "curious things that aren't explained."

"We don't know what the outcome of the many investigations will be and if it turns out that psychic phenomena are merely the application of known physics and biology, and can be explained in ordinary terms, well, that's fine," he said.

Morris, formerly of Syracuse University, New York, joined 140 other scientists in the field to discuss their work in Edinburgh at the five-day, 30th annual conference of the Parapsychological Association.

A note of caution about believing fantastic stories was sounded by Dr. John Beloff, a retired Edinburgh University psychologist who organised the meeting with Morris.

"I consider that excessive credulity does far more harm than excessive incredulity," said Beloff.

In his address on the credibility of psychic claims, Beloff said there were fewer cases around of alleged psychic activity than there used to be.

He said Uri Geller, who gained fame with his claimed ability to bend spoons by thought alone, "has taken a terrible battering and the mini-Gellers have become even scarcer."

But from time to time, there were amazing claims, Beloff said. "Our ancestors called them miracles or witchcraft but modern researchers should adopt a neutral term such as 'extreme phenomena,'" he said.

If such extreme phenomena exist, it is intellectually dishonest as well as cowardly to discount them, Beloff said.

Morris said investigators of the paranormal have a handy short name for the apparently inexplicable. They call it PSI, which rhymes with sigh.

PSI covers extrasensory perception or ESP, which is knowing things you couldn't have known by the usual means, like sensing the death of a relative at the moment of death, or dreaming of a plane crash that happens next day.

"I know of an Edinburgh woman who left her work suddenly because she felt something was wrong at home and on arriving there she found one of her children had been sent home from school ill," Morris said.

The power of mind over matter, like spoon-bending or rolling a string of winning combinations with dice by apparent will-power, is called psychokinesis or PK.

In a PK case cited by Alok Saklani of Garhwal University in Srinagar, India, a Himalayan Shaman or faith-healer persuaded one group of wheat seeds to germinate more abundantly than another group, seemingly by concentrating her thoughts on them, and under test conditions.

Robert McConnell, a retired physicist at Pittsburgh University and the association's first president, told the Associated Press: "We don't have any idea what we're doing. All we know is that something occurs."

McConnell said: "Despite enormous interest among laymen, we need more recognition from the scientific establishment so we can get support, and I don't mean just money. We have too much popular attraction and not enough willingness to examine the evidence."

"Parapsychology is totally unrewarding financially, so we can't attract enough of the most brilliant young men and women," McConnell said.

Asked if investigating the paranormal could have any result beyond advancing knowledge, McConnell responded: "PSI has to do with the relation of consciousness to the physical world. Ultimately, I expect we will find relationships between people which are now regarded as impossible or absurd and once we have more intimate relationships, we might conceivably be able to overcome our desperate problems, like overpopulation and war."

## Barricades around Capitol Hill spotlight fears over security in America's capital

By Mercer Cross  
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — East Executive Avenue, the street that used to run past one side of the White House grounds, became a pedestrian walkway this spring, with high iron gates at either end.

At the East Front of the Capitol, visitors queue up on the marble steps, waiting to pass through a metal detector at a designated entrance.

On the Mall, guards at entrances to Smithsonian Institution museums inspect purses and briefcases of non-employees.

Before entering the Interior Department to purchase a

bracelet or a basket at Indian Craft Shop, tourists must show guards their driver's license. The same is true at most other federal buildings here.

Security measures are omnipresent in the capital area, some more visible than others. They have become tighter and more sophisticated in the wake of the 1983 bombing of the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, as fears of guerrilla violence have intensified.

In all three branches of government, the debate continues over the conflict between maintaining traditional American openness and providing essential protection.

So far, most government spokesmen seem to agree; the balance is working. Some 20 million people may visit Washington this year. Heading into the summer tourist season, the spokesmen say they're hearing few complaints about tightened security, because the public recognizes the need for it.

"Anything that changes the makeup of the Capitol, people are going to be upset about, and I agree with them," says Jack Russ. As sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, he is one of the officials at the centre of a controversy over building a fence or some other kind of barricade around the historic building. The Capitol grounds are patrolled by a 2,150-member police force — nearly the size of the Border Patrol between the United States and Mexico, and are more than half as big as the 3,858-member District of Columbia police force.

Work is now under way on a \$13 million project to further beef up Capitol security, including poured-concrete "planters" to block automobile access; electrically retractable vehicle barricades on approach roads; and bulletproof guard houses on both House of Representatives and Senate sides.

Part of the project might be a wrought-iron fence around the grounds or some alternative protective barrier around the Capitol building. The fence proposal has run into strong opposition, and Congress is seeking a compromise.

### 'Admission of defeat'

Some members want no barrier at all. Among the most outspoken opponents is Sen. David Pryor, Democrat, Arkansas, who says, "A fence is admission of defeat. We can't go around in our country responding to terrorists like this. And to try to seal off the Capitol with a wall or a fence is a statement that I don't think this country should make."

At the White House, "Jersey barriers," named after concrete dividers on the New Jersey Turnpike, line the sidewalk. They're ugly, and nobody likes them. A more aesthetically pleasing substitute is being planned, but its design hasn't been announced.

Civil libertarians object, on constitutional grounds, to restrictions on demonstrations near the White House in the name of security. "We think that these are unnecessary, unjustified from a security point of view, and a

violation of the First Amendment," says Arthur Spitzer of the American Civil Liberties Union.

But he has no complaint about measures such as Jersey barriers on the street and metal detectors and X-ray machines at White House entrances. Nor does he quarrel with a proposal, which met with vehement opposition last year, to close Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House to vehicular traffic.

Balancing security and beauty in the capital city is the chronic headache of the Commission of Fine Arts. "The more we seal ourselves away from access to these monuments, the more the quality of life in our city is diminished," says Charles H. Atherton, the commission's secretary. But he says of security precautions: "We have to accept the fact that these are necessary. There really is no ideal system."

Granite-faced concrete planters and benches block State Department entrances, where a new automated electronic access system will be operating by the end of the year.

### Open Society challenged

In most of about 150 other government buildings run by the General Services Administration in the Washington area, identification is required and visitors are signed in by one of 850 uniformed officers of the agency's Federal Protective Service or by one of about 4,000 contract guards. "We bend over backwards to reflect in the federal buildings the openness of our society," says Dale Bruce, an agency spokesman.

All off-street public parking has been discontinued at the Smithsonian. U.S. Park Service police are constantly alert to bomb threats and other incidents, such as the one involving an antinuclear demonstrator who threatened to blow up the Washington Monument in 1982. After police killed the demonstrator in a fusillade, they learned that the load of explosives he'd claimed he had was nonexistent.

Security forces try to thwart such incidents before they happen. But the threat is always there in what remains an essentially open city. Stanley E. Morris, director of the U.S. Marshals Service, says:

"The reality is that the bad guys have also enhanced their potential for disruption and assault, and it's not certain that we've kept pace."



Circular concrete "planters" line the approaches to the U.S. Capitol, serving as barricades against potential attack by car or truck. Security measures at Washington's public buildings and monuments have tightened significantly since the 1983 bombing of the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut (Photo by Joseph H. Bailey, National Geographic Society).

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## Mansell wins crash-marred Austrian Grand Prix race

**ZELTWEIG, Austria (R)** — Briton Nigel Mansell won a three-times started, accident-scarred Austrian Grand Prix in convincing style Sunday to revive his challenge for the World Drivers' Championships in his 100th Formula One race.

Mansell completed the official 52-lap race in one hour 18 minutes 44.898 seconds to finish more than 55 seconds ahead of his Williams teammate and arch-rival Nelson Piquet of Brazil.

The victory cut Mansell's deficit behind Piquet, the world

championship leader, from 18 points to 15.

But the Briton's determined triumph of the circuit where his Grand Prix career began in 1980 was overshadowed by two multiple pileups which twice halted the race on its opening lap. Almost miraculously no one was injured

although the two accidents involved five and 11 vehicles respectively.

Italian Teo Fagi finished third in a Beetton ahead of his teammate Thierry Boutsen of Belgium. This pair were both lapped by the two Williams who extended the British team's winning streak to five races.

Brazilian Ayrton Senna in a Lotus came fifth, after being lapped twice, and world champion Alain Prost of France, also lapped twice, came home sixth in his McLaren.

## S. Africa seeks to pay Australian Rugby Board for tour

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — South African rugby officials have agreed to pay their Australian counterparts a large amount of money for completion of a stadium if they allowed a team to tour this country, one of the officials was quoted as saying. Jan Pickard, a member of the South Africa Rugby Board (SARB), was quoted by the South African Press Association as saying Saturday the deal fell through because the Australian Rugby Board voted against all tours of racially-segregated South Africa.

There has been feverish speculation in recent weeks that a team of "rebel" Australian players was ready to tour South Africa, which is subject to an international sports boycott.

According to the agency, Pickard said he and SARB President Danie Craven met Australian Rugby Board officials in Hoog Kong earlier this year.

"It was agreed between us and the people we met in Hong Kong that we would pay the Australian Rugby Board a large amount of money to complete the Concorde Stadium in Australia because they were concerned that the government may withdraw their subsidy," Pickard was quoted as saying.

## Holyfield floors Ocasio to retain WBA, IBF titles

**SAINT-TROPEZ, France (R)** — Evander Holyfield took one more step towards a showdown with world heavyweight champion Mike Tyson when he retained two world crowns of his own with an impressive win against Puerto Rican Osvaldo Ocasio.

The American stopped the challenger in the 11th round of a scheduled 15-round bout to retain his World Boxing Association (WBA) junior-heavyweight and International Boxing Federation (IBF) cruiserweight titles.

Holyfield dominated Saturday night's fight against an experienced campaigner who held the WBA crown for two years but

could not cope with the champion's fearsome armoury of attack.

Holyfield kept Ocasio on the retreat virtually throughout. He floored him in the 11th to set up his 12th win inside the distance in his unbeaten 16-fight career.

The American, fast and aggressive from the outset, peppered the Puerto Rican with whiplash left hooks to the head in the early rounds and hurt his opponent with a right to the jaw in the third round.

Ocasio adopted a tactic of back-peddalling but found it hard to weave out of harm as Holyfield continued to take the fight to

him, pinning the challenger against the ropes and softening him up with two-fisted attacks on head and body.

Ocasio hit back with occasional counter-punches but they were few and far-between as Holyfield introduced a penetrating series of double straight lefts to his repertoire in the seventh.

Ocasio ducked beneath a couple of huge roundhouse lefts but must have sensed he was heading for the fifth defeat of his 37-fight career when a big left to the chin in the 10th left him groggy.

Holyfield unleashed the full force of his attack in the 11th, exploding a right hook on Oca-

sio's jaw and following up with a left uppercut and one more right which dumped the challenger on the canvas.

Ocasio sat for a few moments trying to recover his bearings but when he got up Holyfield soon homed in again with a left to the head which sent the Puerto Rican bending backwards over the ropes like a reed in a gale.

Holyfield followed up with another two-fisted combination and British referee John Coyle intervened, putting a fatherly arm round the defeated challenger's shoulder and a consoling hand on his cheek.

## Sightless sailor's solo voyage might be hampered

**ST. GEORGE, Bermuda (AP)** — A man attempting the first solo trans-Atlantic sail by a blind person has said that unless repairs can quickly be made no equipment on his sloop, the hurricane season may end his quest.

Jim Dickson of Washington, D.C., left Portsmouth, Rhode Island, for Plymouth, England on Aug. 4, but was forced to make a

200-mile (320 km) detour south to Bermuda when his 36-foot (11-metre) sloop's satellite navigation system and autopilot broke down on the trip's fifth day.

The journey was further delayed when Dickson had to ride out rough seas and heavy winds from tropical storm Arlene in the yacht, the Eye Opener, just north

of this British colony, where he was guided into port Friday.

"It's a depressing scenario, but it's our well into the hurricane season and if repairs are delayed I may not be able to go on because of storms," the 41-year-old community organizer said Saturday.

He said he would need at least five days in Bermuda to make the repairs.

## Connors denies he will be Noah's coach

**MONTREAL (R)** — Jimmy Connors and Frenchman Yannick Noah will be working together but not in a coach-student relationship, the U.S. veteran has said.

"Yannick is too far ahead to have someone telling him things," Connors told Reuters on

Saturday. "During our weeks off we will be practising together and that's going to help both our games," he added.

Connors said he was unaware of radio reports in France that Noah had sacked his coach of six years, Patrice Hagelauer, and

that he was to become the French star's new coach.

"I'll be the last to know that," said Connors. "I haven't heard any of that ows. For me to actually coach Yannick is not a practical arrangement. After all, I'm still playing."

## Liverpool quickly back into the old routine

**LONDON (R)** — On the evidence of their first appearance without Ian Rush on Saturday, Liverpool will again be among the top soccer clubs in England this season.

Player-manager Kenny Dalglish has never made any attempt to play down the effect the loss of Rush to Juventus will have on the former European champions, but Liverpool should still be too good for most of the First Division.

Having coded 1986-87 without a trophy, they are eager to regain possession of at least one glittering prize and they began in impressive style with a 2-1 victory at Arsenal.

The result was particularly sweet for Liverpool. Beaten by the same score by Arsenal in the League Cup final at Wembley last March, they fielded a new-look

team without Rush, Dalglish and injured internationals Mark Lawrenson and Jan Molby.

But Dalglish was able to give a first outing to a new attack comprising John Aldridge, signed from Oxford last season, and recent acquisitions Peter Beardsley and John Barnes, who have already formed a good understanding at international level.

The two England men, who cost a combined £2.8 million (\$4.5 million) from Newcastle United and Watford, are both providers rather than proven goalscorers and that was exactly how things worked out at High-bury.

Beardsley, who will be replaced by Brazilian striker Mirandinha at Newcastle, and Barnes set up the opening goal when they carved through the Arsenal de-

fence following a free-kick, allowing Aldridge to head home with ease.

Arsenal also had a new face in attack in former Leicester striker Alan Smith and the £750,000 (\$1.2 million) signing combined with old favourite Charlie Nicholas to provide the equaliser for Paul Davis.

But Arsenal remains a side committed to avoiding defeat and its negative approach cost it dear three minutes from time when Scottish World Cup fullback Steve Nicol scored with a 15-metre header which sailed over a posse of Arsenal defenders.

Dalglish praised both teams afterwards when he said: "I thought the game was a credit to the two sides. I don't think you could appreciate sitting down just how hot it was out there and I thought both teams kept going well and tried to entertain."

"Obviously we are delighted to have taken three points. I thought we finished a little bit stronger than them."

Arsenal manager George Graham said: "It's disappointing. I thought we deserved a draw. You don't want to lose your first game of the season, especially to Liverpool."

"They are the yardstick and you know they will be there or thereabouts at the end of the season. They were two bad goals, two headers from set pieces. We rarely gave away goals from set pieces last season."

But Graham was delighted with the attendance of over 54,000, saying: "It's very encouraging and shows that the game is on the way back."

Defending champions Everton began with a dogged 1-0 home win over Norwich but free-spending Manchester United were held 2-2 at Southampton.

United will now decide whether England captain Bryan Robson needs an operation on a broken nose he received during the game. Robson was injured in an accidental clash with Southampton's Kevin Bood.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Barnsley and Leeds draw

**BARNESLEY, England (AP)** — Experienced striker Roger Wyld helped Barnsley share of the points in a 1-1 draw against Leeds United in an English Second Division soccer match Sunday. Wyld, 34, saved Barnsley from relegation last season with seven goals in nine matches and he was on target again, levelling the scores after 71 minutes. Leeds had gone in front 10 minutes earlier through Bob Taylor.

### Bassa retains boxing title with draw

**PANAMA CITY (R)** — Fidel Bassa of Colombia retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) flyweight title when he and challenger Hilario Zapata of Panama drew after a 15-round bout on Saturday night. Zapata appeared to have slightly the better of the Colombian early on but Bassa fought back with several flurries in the final few rounds. One judge gave the fight to Bassa, one to Zapata and one saw it even. The top-ranked Zapata lost the title to Bassa in Baranquilla, Colombia, in May.

### Morales wins 100-metre butterfly

**BRISBANE, Australia (AP)** — Pablo Morales of the United States won the men's 100-metre butterfly race Sunday night at the Pan Pacific Swimming Championships. Morales, who holds the world record in the event, finished in 53.37 seconds to beat Australia's Joo Siebo. Siebo, who defeated Morales in the same event at the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, clocked 54.21 seconds. American Matt Biondi, who holds the world 100-metres freestyle record, was third at 54.34 seconds.

### Hampsten wins 2nd lap in Coors Classic

**GRAND JUNCTION, Colorado (AP)** — Andy Hampsten came home to Colorado to lead a top-three sweep for his 7-eleven team and capture his first-ever stage victory in Saturday's 83-mile (132-km) road race in the Coors International Bicycle Classic. Hampsten, of Boulder, Colorado, broke away with teammates Jeff Pierce and Raul Alcala at the start of the second lap over the Colorado National Monument west of Grand Junction and cruised to a 5 minute, 10 second victory margin. Although he has been one of the race's strongest riders for several years, Hampsten had never won a stage. He had finished second four times and third three times.

## Italian-Pakistan team to settle doubt over highest mountain

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP)** — A team of Italian and Pakistani geologists set out from Islamabad on Sunday in an effort to prove whether the K-2 Mountain on Pakistan's border with China is taller than Mount Everest.

Alessandro Caporali, in charge of scientific matters for the expedition, told reporters that the team would be joined later by the head of the project, Ardito Desio, a renowned geologist who was the first to conquer K-2 in 1954.

He said Desio was still in Italy taking care of his ill wife.

Caporali said the team would use the latest techniques to determine the exact height of the peak.

The summit of Mount Everest on the Nepal-Tibet border has been measured as 29,028 feet (8,848 metres) above sea level, making it the world's highest peak. K-2, which lies in the Karakoram Range near the western Himalayas, has been measured less precisely at 28,250 feet (8,611 metres).

Other members of the team include assistant leader Agostino da Polenza, Alpinists Beotti Chamoux and Soro Dorotelli, physician Attilio Bernini, researcher Claudio Pigato and Leoello Lavarini, and cameraman Kurt Diemberger.

They expect to return to Italy on Aug. 29, Caporali said.

In March, an American K-2 expedition said preliminary studies showed that peak was 274 metres (900 feet) taller than its previously believed height, making it about 37 metres (121 feet) higher than Everest.

But last Thursday, China's official Xinhua News Agency said its scientists had used aerial surveying methods to determine the height of K-2 at 8,609 metres (28,245 feet), still shorter than Everest.

## Monaco trounces Toulouse 5-1

**PARIS (R)** — Monaco moved ahead of defending champion Bordeaux in the French First Division Saturday by trouncing Toulouse 5-1 at home.

The three teams were in a three-way tie going into Saturday night's games, which saw Bordeaux held to an embarrassing 2-2 tie by Lowly le Havre.

British import Mark Hateley led the Monaco scoring with goals in the 57th and 83rd minutes.

He was aided in the attack against the hapless Toulouse team by fellow England international Glenn Hoddle, who stole the ball to set in a goal from 20 metres in the 53rd minute. The

other goals came from Ivory Coast-born striker Youssef Fofana in the second minute and by defender Manuel Amoros in the 30th.

Argentine midfielder Alberto Marcato saved Toulouse from a whitewash in the 37th minute.

Bordeaux, apparently still suffering from the humiliation of last week's loss to Lens, had a second disappointment at the hands of Le Havre, now seventh from the bottom of the table.

Scorers were Philippe Faigean (17th) and Rene Girard (77th) for Bordeaux, Jean-Roch Testa (60th) and Jean-Pierre Delamare (80th) for Le Havre.

## Espinoza knocks out Ayala to retain WBA jr. featherweight title

**SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)** — Louie Espinoza said he tried to finish challenger Mike Ayala off too fast Saturday in a battle for the World Boxing Association (WBA) junior featherweight title.

"There was so much hype coming into this thing and I was trying too hard to take it to him in the early rounds," Espinoza said after knocking out Ayala in the ninth round. "I just took my time and started to loosen up by the seventh and eighth. I was pretty relaxed."

The victory, Espinoza's second defence of his crown, improved his record to 25-1. Ayala, failing in this third title shot in eight years, dropped to 46-5.

About 30 seconds into the ninth round, Espinoza landed a solid right to Ayala's head. He then forced Ayala into a corner

and followed with a left uppercut to the challenger's midsection to finish the fight at 37 seconds into the ninth round.

Ayala absorbed the punches and dropped to his knees, shocking his hometown crowd of 5,000. The challenger then received the 10-count from referee Joe Garcia.

Ayala disagreed with Espinoza's evaluation of the fight.

"I felt I was doing a good fight," he said. "But every time I started being effective, he would pull me down, use head butts and do things like that to prevent me from succeeding."

But Espinoza, 25, led 29-year-old Ayala on all cards before the knockout, 79-74, 77-75 and 77-76. The champion weighed in at 121 pounds (54.5 kg), while Ayala was at the maximum weight of 122 pounds (54.9 kg).

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# Filipino military-rebel clashes claim 18 lives in two days

MANILA (Agencies) -- Eighteen people were Sunday reported killed in provincial battles between guerrillas and security forces in the Philippines.

Military and police reports said the 18 died in clashes during the past two days in central and southern Philippines.

In the central Philippines, rebels at dawn launched simultaneous attacks on two police stations on Negros Island, killing a police officer and a militiaman, police said.

Police said one of the raiding parties was led by a woman who was heard shouting "kill the police" before the rebels opened fire and tossed a grenade at a police post three kilometres from Bacolod, the Negros Occidental provincial capital.

Military reports said 12 rebels and two soldiers were killed Saturday when a government patrol, backed by helicopter gunships, battled Communist

New People's Army guerrillas in the southern province of Bukidnon.

The military said two other rebels were killed and four were captured in a separate clash in Surigao Del Sur province, adjacent to Bukidnon.

Police and witnesses said some of the rebels, who came aboard at least four jeeps, set up three blockades while others hurled grenades and firebombs as they swooped down simultaneously on the two precincts, located 1 mile apart.

"We fired back but we were not able to sustain shooting because there were too many of them," an unidentified policeman said in a radio interview hours after the attack, which occurred

at 4 a.m. (2000 GMT Saturday). Police Chief Col. Herman Plotena said Saturday's two victims were killed in an exchange of gunfire at a precinct bouse near the centre of the city.

Police said they thought at least one rebel was killed in the Bacolod attack, judging from blood and brain tissue found on a vacant lot beside one of the attacked precincts.

Rebels also tried to set fire to the second station, near the Santa Clara subdivision where wealthy sugar planters live. But he said the building did not catch fire.

Police from other precincts in the city sent reinforcements, but not until about two hours after the attack began.

One policeman, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said senior officers did not send in reinforcements faster because they feared the men would be ambushed.

The rebels withdrew after 30 minutes, police said, taking with them four M-16 automatic assault rifles and a revolver.

Witnesses said the rebels also fired on several passenger jeeps, wounding five people including one driver. They were taken to a hospital and were discharged after treatment.

Others wounded in the attack were the desk officers of the two stations, one precinct's radio operator and a civilian forest guard reporting illegal logging.

Bullets and grenade shrapnel shattered the windows of three buildings near one of the precincts during the attack.

Previous rebel attacks in Bacolod had been confined to assassinations of police considered by the rebels as having "blood debts to the people." Ten such policemen, including one gunned down on Aug. 7, have been killed in Bacolod since late last year.

## U.S. reportedly building computer to evaluate SDI

NEW YORK (R) — The Pentagon is building a vast supercomputer research complex to determine whether President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) will work, the New York Times reported Sunday.

Researchers at the complex, the national test facility at Colorado Springs, Colorado, will be able to simulate warfare and the performance of the SDI and missile system known as "Star Wars" to combat it, the newspaper said.

Some 2,300 computer and military experts will work at the facility to further SDI research, which so far has cost about \$10 billion, the report said.

Existing research into the anti-missile system has been performed by the government's Strategic Defence Initiative Organisation.

"The SDI organisation realises that credibility is an important issue," Col. Richard Paul, who will oversee this and other advanced Pentagon programmes, told the newspaper.

Col. Paul said: "The whole purpose (of the supercomputer complex) is to find out, 'yes, this looks feasible,' or, 'here's an area we tried to simulate and it looks like a very tough problem we might not be able to get by.'"

If funds are approved by Congress, the national test facility would be able to move into its 42,734-square-metre quarters in 1989.

The total cost of setting up the computers and linking them to an electronic network around the country could reach \$1 billion, the newspaper reported.

From the beginning Pentagon planners have worried about the validity of simulations, according to the report.

"Simulation has a couple of fairly major problems," said James Horning, a computer engineer who is a member of computer professionals for social responsibility.

"Most important, the accuracy depends critically on the assumptions of the people who build the simulator and those assumptions can easily be wrong," Horning told the newspaper.

To fight error, bias and fraud, Col. Paul said the project would use as much real data as possible (as opposed to simulated data) and said independent simulations from different centres would be used as cross-checks.

He added that outside agencies would be used to evaluate the centre's results, but the newspaper said it was not clear when the test facility would be completed and be able to seek such outside help.

## Lange names anti-nuclear stance as big factor in victory

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister David Lange on Sunday said his unwavering anti-nuclear stance was a major factor in his re-election and predicted that New Zealand's economy will improve dynamically during his next three years in office.

Voters on Saturday made Mr. Lange the first Labour Party leader to win two consecutive terms since World War II.

"The nuclear policy was important for itself," Mr. Lange said. "But it was probably more important in conveying to New Zealanders that there can, in government, be a consistency and a resolution and that we in this government do not change on a two-monthly basis to face whichever breeze which happens to be blowing the best."

Mr. Lange, 45, has transformed New Zealand with deregulation of the economy and an anti-nuclear policy that distanced the small country of 3.3 million people from the United States and other nuclear powers.

In 1984, Mr. Lange banned port visits by nuclear-capable warships, a policy which broke the Australia-New Zealand-United States military alliance and cost New Zealand its good relationship with the U.S.

Mr. Lange on Sunday said he plans to set up a new ministry of disarmament. He said he planned to announce his cabinet on Thursday.

He also reiterated his belief that his decision to disarm New Zealand was in the country's best interest, and he expressed hope that other nations would follow New Zealand's example.

## Indians write to Sweden seeking names in reported arms deal kickback

NEW DELHI (AP) — More than 19,000 citizens, from rickshaw drivers to professors, have asked the Swedish government to disclose publicly the names of Indians involved in reported gun deal kickbacks.

A letter writing campaign was launched two weeks ago by the Indian Express, the nation's largest English-language newspaper and a harsh critic of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the recent corruption scandals plaguing his government.

Editor Arun Shourie said Sunday the newspaper had received at least 18,500 letters for the Swedish government and more bundles were pouring in from across the nation.

"In the name of 700 million poor people of India and in the name of the great Swedish people, I request you to reveal immediately the names of all those who received the bribes ... and speak out in the name of truth," wrote M.A. Lourdu Swami, a professor of economics from Madras.

Swedish embassy Minister Rolf

Gauffin said Sunday the embassy had received 400 to 500 letters independently.

"The Swedish prosecutor's office says it can supply the information to the aggrieved party," Mr. Shourie said in an interview. "So we are sending these letters to show that the Indian people are the aggrieved party."

Many letters are copied from the newspaper's suggested draft, many are more original. Most are disillusioned with the government and politicians.

"Kickbacks are a matter of grave concern to the Indian people," wrote D.K. Bazzaz of Faizabad in northern Uttar Pradesh state. "Our poor nation can ill afford it (because of our) millions of starving, illiterate and poor countrymen."

Capt. Shamsheer Singh, a retired army officer in Chandigarh, wrote to Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson: "You, as head of the honest government, should not hold back the truth for the sake of paltry commercial considerations."

The furor involves India's purchase of Swedish Bofors Co. Howitzer guns worth about \$1.4 billion and reportedly involving commissions and kickbacks amounting to about \$50 million.

There have been widespread allegations in the press and by opposition politicians that the kickbacks involved Mr. Gandhi's friends and his governing Congress Party and were deposited in Swiss bank accounts.

Mr. Gandhi recently told parliament that neither he nor any members of his family had received consideration in the transactions. "That is the truth," he declared.

The Swedish Audit Bureau sent India a report but deleted large segments and all names of individuals involved. The Stockholm government offered to send a delegation, but Indian officials said it was not necessary.

India will conduct a limited parliamentary inquiry into the allegations, and opposition lawmakers are going to Stockholm to make their case for complete disclosure.

## Typhoon Cary moves closer to Philippines

MANILA (R) — Typhoon Cary moved closer to the northern Philippines Sunday less than a week after Betty killed 48 people and made 30,000 homeless.

Officials said Betty had cost the country \$32 million in damage.

Weathermen said Cary, with winds of 120 kilometres-per-hour, was expected to hit land late Sunday or Monday and typhoon warning signals were raised in northern provinces in its path.

The death toll from Betty's 185 kph winds rose to 48 Sunday when the Red Cross reported four dead in Albay province, central Philippines.

The office of civil defence said 108 people were reported injured and 13 missing after Betty struck several regions on Wednesday before veering towards Vietnam on Thursday.

## Police, using dogs, break up Managua protests; arrest 2 opposition leaders

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (Agencies) — Police using clubs, electric prods and dogs broke up two demonstrations staged to force the Sandinista government's commitment to a new regional peace plan, opposition leaders said.

At least 10 demonstrators were arrested, witnesses said. The Interior Ministry, however, issued a statement saying only two political leaders were arrested and ordered detained for 30 days for disturbing the peace.

In one confrontation police broke up a gathering of about 1,000 opposition supporters preparing to hold a march after inaugurating the offices of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator, said the group's president, Carlos Huembes.

In another part of the capital, police halted more than 500 relatives of prisoners accused of anti-government activities as the group tried to leave the headquarters of the Social Christian Party to hold a demonstration, party President Erick Ramirez said.

Mr. Huembes said some people at the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator gathering were hit, but that there were no reports of serious injuries.

"Police charged into the demonstrators with truncheons, electric prods and trained dogs when they were just beginning to march," he said.

Mr. Ramirez Gudian, vice president of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, said people took refuge in the building.

Julia Conrado, who lives nearby, said as people left the building to begin the march, "about 40 policemen with trained dogs were waiting outside and blocked them. There was struggling and there were blows from both sides. Several of those in the group were put in a police jeep and taken away."

Police remained outside the building for more than two hours until about 500 people who had fled inside exited, a few at a time, witnesses said.

Unauthorised demonstrations are prohibited under a state of emergency in effect since March 1982. The government had denied permission for the march.

Mr. Huembes said: "We tried to hold the demonstration," he said, "to see if the Sandinista government was willing to fulfil the agreements on democratisation" in a regional peace pact President Daniel Ortega and four other Central American presidents signed on

Aug. 7.

"But what just occurred shows that the government of President Ortega is not willing to fulfill those agreements that he signed, since he cannot tolerate the people in the street insisting on freedoms," he added.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator includes the Private Enterprise Council, four opposition political parties and two labour unions.

Mr. Huembes said those detained included Lino Hernandez Trigueros, president of the permanent human rights commission, an opposition-aligned group, and Alberto Saborio, head of the Nicaraguan Bar Association and secretary-general of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party.

The Interior Ministry statement said Mr. Hernandez and Mr. Saborio "were sentenced to 30 days of non-commutable arrest" for disturbing the public order.

"The Sandinista police urged them not to go into the street and ... some of the people incited the others to attack the police and as a result provoked the disturbance and aggression to the authorities," the statement said.

At about the same time in the eastern part of the city, police vehicles and officers blocked a march by relatives of prisoners.

"They, the mothers and relatives of the political prisoners, were asking for the amnesty which the presidents' agreement speaks of, but apparently the Sandinista government is not willing to fulfill its commitment," Mr. Ramirez said.

The Permanent Human Rights Commission estimates there are 6,500 political prisoners in Nicaragua, including 2,300 former members of late dictator President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

Somoza was overthrown in 1979 by the Sandinista-led revolution.

The government denies it holds political prisoners. It says some prisoners face charges of activities against the Sandinista revolution, but gives no number.

Reagan not to abandon contras

In Santa Barbara, California, President Reagan, attacked by conservatives for his new Central America initiatives, is insisting he will not abandon the contra rebels in Nicaragua.

In a radio speech Saturday, he said the United States welcomed the new peace plan adopted by the five Central American presidents but said support for the contras had to continue until a ceasefire and a verifiable process of democratisation were under way.

White House officials have said that the U.S.-backed contra rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista government are an "insurance policy" in the peace process.

They say that much work has to be done to implement a satisfactory settlement in Nicaragua and that the ultimate settlement is likely to embody proposals in the regional plan adopted in Guatemala and in a peace plan put forward by Mr. Reagan and House of Representatives Speaker Jim Wright.

"The principles that Speaker Wright and I agreed to are valid principles that we hope will assist our friends in Central America as they pursue the twin goals of peace and democracy in the region," Mr. Reagan said in the speech, broadcast from his mountaintop ranch near here.

He said the United States was willing to work with its friends in the region "as they perfect and implement (their peace plan) consistent with our national interests and those fighting for freedom in Nicaragua."

Mr. Reagan's welcome for the Central American plan has angered conservative supporters who fear that the contras will be sold out.

They point out that while the Wright-Reagan plan calls for withdrawal of foreign military personnel and advisers from Soviet-backed Nicaragua, the regional plan calls for an end to aid for rebel movements.

Critics also point that "Communist" regimes — their term for the Sandinista government — seldom surrender power voluntarily.

Officials admit that Mr. Reagan's current stance on Central America has also caused controversy within the administration.

But they said that negotiations now have a better chance of succeeding than they would nearer to the end of Mr. Reagan's term at the White House.

Meanwhile, the White House says the administration will be reviewing progress in the peace process as it decides on new aid for the contras, whose present \$100-million aid package runs out on Sept. 30.

## Hong Kong to allow condom advertising

HONG KONG (AP) — The government will lift its ban on condom advertising on television as part of its AIDS prevention drive, officials said Saturday, a day after two more deaths from the disease were reported in this British colony. The Television Advisory Board decided to reverse the ban as the government stepped up a media campaign to educate the public about AIDS, which has claimed six lives in Hong Kong. Harold Kwok, the commissioner for television and entertainment licensing when the decision was made, said the advertisements would have to be shown after 9:30 p.m. (local time), be tasteful, and not encourage sexual promiscuity. The use of condoms is believed to cut the risk of infection from AIDS during sexual contact, the main way by which the disease is spread. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is a virus that attacks the body's immune system, leaving victims vulnerable to a wide variety of infections and cancers. There is no known cure.

## Idi Amin summoned in divorce proceedings

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Judicial officials have ordered former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin to appear before a Bonn court in connection with a divorce suit filed by his wife, Sarah, a court spokeswoman said. Amin has been ordered to appear before the Bonn family court on Oct. 14, at 10:30 a.m., said spokeswoman Margareta Scherwin. "Amin's wife is a resident of Bonn and has therefore filed for divorce here," Scherwin said in a telephone interview. Scherwin said a notice has been posted about the Oct. 14 hearing at the Bonn court and sent to Mr. Amin's last known address. She declined to comment further on the case, but confirmed details reported earlier in the day by the Cologne Express newspaper. The Express said Amin's wife, Sarah Kyolaba Amin, had lived in Bonn since 1984, supported by social welfare payments. She lives in a low-income housing estate in the suburbs of Dransdorf with her daughter, Daisy Amin, the newspaper reported. She had four other children with Amin, all of whom live with their father. The Express said Sarah Kyolaba Amin was 19 years old when she became the Ugandan dictator's fourth wife in 1973. He divorced his other three wives in 1974, according to the newspaper.

## Archbishop seeks bigger role for women

LOS ANGELES — The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles, Roger Mahony, called on the clergy to avoid sexist language in sermons and said women should play a bigger role in forming church policy. The call by the archbishop, the leader of the biggest Catholic diocese in the United States, came a month before the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Los Angeles for a two-day visit. Demonstrations are being planned against the church's stand on women during the Pope's visit. Arch. Mahony said priests should avoid using sexist words in sermons. Congregations should not be addressed as brethren and priests should avoid using "men" and "be" when referring to both men and women. "God is beyond our categories of masculine and feminine," he said in a 16-page pastoral letter. "Many women continue to feel oppressed by a system of church laws which have been created by men through a process in which women have had no decisive role," Arch. Mahony continued. "Women must increasingly be placed in policy-formation and decision-making levels within the church," he said. The archbishop did not mention two issues expected to be at the core of the expected demonstrations — the church's refusal to admit women as priests and its stand against abortion and birth control.

## Elvis fans gather for graceland vigil

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (R) — Some 2,500 Elvis Presley fans pressed against the gates of the Graceland mansion Saturday evening to start an all-night candlelight vigil marking the 10th anniversary of the rock legend's death. The ceremony — the climax of Elvis International Tribute Week — began at 9:10 p.m. local time (0210 GMT) with a runner lighting a torch from the eternal flame at the head of Elvis' grave and running down to the wrought iron gates covering the mansion driveway. The crowd cheered as the runner approached the gate and a single file procession to the grave began. Keiko Yamaguchi, a Kimono-clad member of Tokyo's Elvis Presley Forever Fan Club, said she planned to place a paper bird prayer chain on the grave as she passed. Others in the procession carried candles with inscriptions from their various fan clubs. In the hours before Saturday night's vigil, 2,200 visitors participated in the Elvis International five kilometre run to raise funds for the United Cerebral Palsy Foundation. Despite earlier reports of record-breaking crowds and sold-out attractions, those who wanted to tour the mansion Saturday had less than an hour's wait for tickets.

## Star of David etched on U.S. postage stamp

WASHINGTON (R) — A government engraver secretly etched a tiny six-pointed Star of David onto the metal die of a one-dollar postage stamp, prompting a review of hundreds of such dies, the Treasury Department has said. Spokeswoman Susy Howard said the star, a Jewish symbol, was added by Kenneth Kipperman. He was arrested here on June 17 and charged in an unrelated incident with threatening to blow up the site of a U.S. museum. Howard said the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was now scrutinising each of the 920 stamps and hand-etched dies that had been processed by its staff since 1970. The star, not visible to the naked eye, was etched into the beard of a likeness of Hebrew educator Bernard Revel, founder of New York's Yeshiva University. Millions of the Revel stamps have been printed as part of a series honouring distinguished Americans. Because the star is on all of them, it is not expected to change their value.

## Mother gives birth to septuplets; 1 dies

LIVERPOOL, England (AP) — A woman gave birth to seven babies, setting a British record for multiple births, a spokesman at Liverpool Maternity Hospital said. The hospital said one boy died within a half-hour of birth and that two boys and four girls were in intensive care. The babies were delivered nearly four months prematurely by Caesarean section at 6:30 a.m. (0530 GMT), the hospital said. Pearce Butler, the hospital's general manager, would not identify the parents, but said they had no other children. He described them as "a little bit shellshocked." Dr. Richard Cooke, the pediatrician in charge of the babies, said the babies were very ill, "but we are moderately hopeful. They will require a great deal of help." Press Association said the surviving babies are: A boy 1 lb. 10 oz. (.737 kilos), a girl 1 lb. 10 oz. (.481 kilos), a girl 15 oz. (.425 kilos), a girl 1 lb. 4 oz. (.567 kilos), a boy 1 lb. 8 oz. (.680 kilos) and a girl, 1 lb. 10 oz. (.737 kilos). Their names are Liam, Christy, Laura, Erin, Leah and Kane, Pearce said. "Survival for the 15 oz. (.425 kilos) baby girl would be extraordinarily rare," Cooke said. "Within a week we will have more idea about their survival chances. At the moment, it is impossible to predict because they are very tiny." He said the chances of survival for a single baby born at 25 or 26 weeks, with such a low birth weight, would be 50 per cent.

## Woman executed for poisoning 186 people

PEKING (AP) — A pastry shop worker has been executed and her accomplice sentenced to seven years in prison for poisoning 186 people with pesticide-laced rice cakes, a Chinese newspaper reported Sunday. Lin Yuerong, 31, was upset with the new management of the Meihouja pastry shop in Fuzhou, Fujian province, over minor matters and in retaliation sprinkled pesticide on rice cakes on June 4, the People's Daily said. Earlier news reports said Lin was angry because she had lost her bonus. The primary school and 186 people, most of them schoolchildren, with full knowledge of Lin's intentions, it said. China's usual method of capital punishment is shooting by a lone executioner.

## U.K. House of Commons library gets Spycatcher

LONDON (AP) — British lawmakers can now read Spycatcher, the book the government is trying to prevent the rest of the country from seeing, legislator Dale Campbell-Savours said Sunday.

Campbell-Savours said he presented a copy of the book as a reference to the House of Commons library, where any of the 650 legislators can read it.

The opposition Labour Party lawmaker said he hopes public libraries nationwide will follow his example.

"I'm not in the business of whether the government is being embarrassed or not," he told Independent Radio News.

"Local authorities have been

agonising over whether to put this book in their libraries. All I can say to them is, just get on with it. The government won't touch you because if they do, they would have to move against the Library of the House of Commons," he said.

In the book, Peter Wright, a retired agent of Britain's MI5 counter-espionage agency, describes snooping on foreign diplomats and an alleged plot by senior MI5 officers to destabilise Harold Wilson's Labour government in the 1970s.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the attorney general, has acted to have the book suppressed by the courts,

## Paraguay jails 20 dissidents

ASUNCION (R) — Police have arrested six dissidents, bringing to 20 the number detained to block protests on Paraguay's 33rd anniversary in office, opposition spokesmen said.

Stroessner, 74, celebrated the anniversary by attending a military parade and festivities to mark the 450th anniversary of the founding of Asuncion.

Police picked up the dissidents, including Labour leader Victor Baez Mosquera, at their homes and off the street, the opposition spokesman said.

"We must maintain public order and this is the job of the police and this is what they have done," said Mario Benitez, the president's private secretary.

Police sources said the dissidents, who were rounded up between Thursday and Saturday, would be released Monday.

Among those being held is Domingo Laino, president of the National Accord grouping of opposition parties. He returned to Paraguay earlier this year after five years in exile.

Stroessner took office in 1954 after leading a military coup against President Federico Chaves. He was elected president in an election in which he was the only candidate.

Since then, Stroessner has allowed small, moderate opposition parties to oppose him in tightly-controlled elections that the main opposition parties claim have been rigged.

The ruling Colorado Party has tentatively scheduled a convention for October to formally nominate Stroessner for his eighth presidential term. Diplomatic sources said they do not expect any opposition to Mr. Stroessner's nomination or reelection. General elections are set for February 1988.

The National Accord, which unites the major opposition forces, has said it will boycott the elections due to a lack of guarantees of basic political rights, including freedom of speech and of assembly.

In April, Stroessner lifted a state of siege that had been in effect in Asuncion for 40 years, and two days ago, about 150 people gathered for one of series of protests held since then.

Opposition groups claim Stroessner's government lifted the state of siege in name only.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
ABC-CBS GAMES  
First in Series: Charles Goren, Inc.

### IMPALED ON THE FORK

Four vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ K Q 9 8  
♥ 7 4 2  
♦ Q 7 5  
♣ K 8 3

WEST EAST  
♠ A 6 ♠ 7 3  
♥ A Q 10 9 ♥ J 9 8 6  
♦ K 9 ♦ J 4 2  
♣ A J 9 2 ♣ 10 8 5 4

SOUTH  
♠ A 10 8 4  
♥ K 5  
♦ A 10 8 3  
♣ Q 7

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1♠ 1♥ 2NT Pass  
4♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Eight of ♠

Sometimes a perfectly normal action can backfire. West did no more than open his mouth once, but it cost him any chance he might have had of defeating the contract.

No one can fault West for his double. North's two no trump response showed a limit raise in spades, and South wasted no time

in getting to game. In the play, West's double came back to haunt him, for it marked him for virtually every missing high card. With four probable losers in the side suits, declarer gave up any thought of leading toward the king of hearts in favor of an end play. He cleared trumps and led a low diamond. West ducked (it would not have helped to win with the king), the queen won and declarer continued with a low diamond to the ten and king.

West could do no better than exit with a diamond, setting up the 10th card in the suit for declarer. In with the ace, South led a trump club, and West was speared by a version of the Morton's Fork Coup. If he took his ace, declarer would later get a heart discard on the king of clubs, so he played low. The table's king won, declarer returned to hand with a trump and cashed the eight of diamonds, discarding a club from dummy. Now the queen of clubs forced West to win and end play himself. He could either yield a ruff-suff or lead a heart up to declarer's king, holding South's losers to one trick in each side suit.

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